

Victoria Daily Times.

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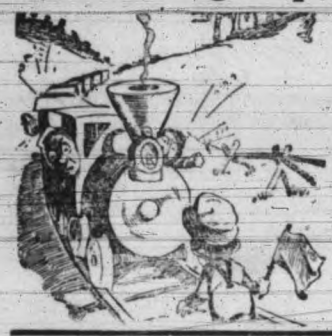


A Well Regulated Jewelry Store

Is as well worth a visit as an art gallery. It is an art gallery. The jeweler and watchmaker, Mr. Chaloner & Mitchell, are among the most exquisite in buying or manufacturing goods we always buy to combine the artistic with the useful. We have many very pretty articles in diamond jewelry to show, but just now we would ask you to examine our NEW BELTS. You certainly will find something to admire.

Chaloner & Mitchell,
JEWELERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Warming Up to Work.



We are getting nicely warmed up in our work of supplying all the requirements of our customers at prices within the reach of all. While we are just pleasantly warm we are making it decidedly hot for our competitors.

Australian Creamery Butter, 25c lb.
We have only a limited quantity, so make your purchases early.
Excelsior Cream Sodas, 20c box
Bock Beer, Two bottles 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,

And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Your Spring Outfit



Wouldn't be complete without a pair of stylish and handsome Walking Boots or Oxfords in such new and dainty shapes as you will find in our superb assortment of Ladies' Walking and Dress Shoes. They are of unsurpassed quality and made on lasts that insure comfort to the wearer.

Our prices are the very lowest for good goods.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.

35 Johnson Street.
N. B. On and after Monday next May 7th, our store will close at 7 p.m.

Fishing Tackle

Largest Stock to select from

John Barnsley & Co.,
115 Government St.

AUCTION

Under Instructions from Mrs. Bigger, I will sell on the premises, 58 Mendocino street, James Bay, on

Wednesday, May 9, at 2 p.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Visa: Parlor Suite, Bedstead, Fire and Parlor Carriage; Oil Painting and Pictures; Handsome Folding Bed; 2 Lounges; Sideboard; Chandelier; Mattress; Carriage and Occasional Tables and Chairs; Airtight Heater; Fine Cook Stove; 2 Bedroom Suites; Mattresses; Linen; Hanging and other Lamps; Crockery; Glassware; Blinds; Singer Sewing Machine; Rugs; Lawn Mower; Baby Buggy, etc., etc.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton
Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton
Delivered to any part of the city.

KINGHAM & CO.,
44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,
Treasurer, Victoria and Store Sts.

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,
Cor. Broad Street and Trossac Avenue

FLINT & CO., Broad St.

Telephone Call 647.

W. A. Store Street, Spitt's Wharf.

FOR SALE: HOTEL

Goodwill and furniture, including bar; centrally located; rooms all let. ALSO, the well known QUAMICHAN HOTEL, situated at Duncan.

APPLY
40 Government St.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

SIX BARGAINS.

Two story house, 6 rooms, bath, etc., on car line, near park; very easy terms. Only \$1,200.
Cor. lot, with very neat cottage and grounds, Victoria West. Price and terms reasonable.
Two story house, 6 rooms, bath, etc., on View street; all in good repair. Price only \$1,500.
Lot and 5 roomed cottage, bath, electric light, stable, all in first-class order. Price only \$1,500.
1 1/2 lots (cor.), with two story house, cel. stable, etc.; good location. Very cheap.
7 roomed house, bath, etc., sewer connection, etc., at a bargain.

P. C. MACGREGOR,
BROKER,
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR SALE.

Here is a Snap For Someone

An eight room house, in perfect repair, with large lot, sewerage connection, electric light, etc., on car line; price \$2,750. Terms, \$100 cash, balance in easy monthly payments. If you want a home this is your chance.
For rent, a well furnished house, near Beacon Hill Park and close to car line.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.
NO. 15 BROAD STREET.

Lee & Fraser

Real Estate Agents.

10 Roomed House and Seven Lots

for \$2,500

Belleville St., Beautiful Building

Lot \$1,200

Large Lot, James Bay, for \$500

5 Roomed Cottage and Large Lot,

James Bay, price only \$1,500

7 Roomed, 2 Story House, Sewer

Connection \$1,300

FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

9 and 11 Trossac Avenue, Victoria.

Summer Bathing, Some Are Not.

We have a good line of
Bath Brushes,
Bath Sponges,
Bath Mitts,
Bath Soap,
Bath Perfume.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,
N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets
Let us fill your prescription.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY AT THE BOTTOM.

That Cough

Pulmonic Cough Cure
HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists,
Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.

Money to Loan

At reasonable rates, on improved city property, in sums of \$200 and upwards; also on Endowment Life Policies.

Apply 11 a. m. or 3 p. m.

D. H. MACDOWELL

6 BASTION SQUARE.

ICE CREAM PARLORS

The undersigned does hereby announce to the public that he has added special facilities this season for the making of ice cream, for cream sodas, etc., and respectfully solicits your patronage for a trial. The best of pure candies made fresh daily.
T. B. A. N. P. R., Proprietor, No. 101 Johnson street, near Douglas.

SWIMMING CANOEING ROWING.

Bathing place is sheltered and safely enclosed. Dressing rooms and all the apparatus of a modern swimming school are attached. MR. ST. CLAIR, 13 Caedonia avenue.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS' FRENCH CLARETS

St. Loubes,
St. Julien,
Chateau Chamdeuri,
Chateau Leoville,
Chateau Margaux,
Chateau Laroze.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Movements of Canadians

Lieut. Col Otter Says He Always Sends Full Information to Canada.

Boers Not Likely to Offer Any Opposition South of the Vaal.

Gen Buller Is Expected to Move Through Van Reenan's Pass.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 9.—Although the British expected opposition at the difficult drift of the Zand River, the latest advice from Smalldel indicates that the Federals are not yet ready to make a determined attempt to stem Roberts' advance. The latter's front indeed, is so wide and overwhelming in numbers that it is difficult to see how the Boers can help being ousted out of Virginia siding as they were out of Smalldel, even if they elect to give battle.

The same considerations would probably affect the stand at Kroonstad, hence the general belief that

Little Real Opposition

will be encountered south of the Vaal.

The repairs to the bridges over the Vet River and the Vaal are expected to retard the general march from Smalldel and Fourteen Streams for three or four days, when Buller will also be ready.

The general idea is that Lord Roberts will direct his right on Harrismith in order to get in touch with the Natal army coming through Van Reenan's Pass.

A dispatch from Masereu, dated May 8th, says the Boers have deserted both Ladybrand and Ficksburg, in a panic condition, owing to reports that the British had occupied Seneka, thus threatening their retreat to the Transvaal.

RETIRE FROM ZAND RIVER.

Smalldel, May 8.—It is reported that the Federals are quitting Zand River, and it is variously stated that they are retreating toward the Vaal, and are taking up their positions at Boschrand, south of Kroonstad.

A large number of burghers have come in, and delivered their Mausers and horses to the British. They affirm that there is a bitter quarrel between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers, which is likely to end in the speedy surrender of the former.

Gen. French has arrived here.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, May 9.—A report received from Lieut. Col. Otter states that he notices from Canadian newspapers that his reports do not reach Canada regularly and some not at all. In this connection he says that he never missed report

ing deaths or wounds by cable, or anything else affecting important movements of the regiment.

In regard to the Paardeberg fight of February 26th, he sent a cable on the 19th to Kimberley for transmission from there. His message was delayed by unfortunate circumstances, over which he had no control.

As to false reports reaching Canada, he refers to a letter sent by a correspondent to the effect that six men were captured at Watermaal drift. Col. Otter says that this false report must have caused infinite worry to the relatives of men and to himself, who had to answer cablegrams of enquiry.

In respect to Lieut. Col. Ryerson's cable, he says that he cannot be possessed with full information concerning the regiment.

Col. Otter says that fever is still prevalent.

THE BOER MISSION.

Netherlands Peace Society's Appeal to President McKinley.

The Hague, May 9.—The Netherlands Peace Society has addressed an appeal to President McKinley begging him to further the special object of the Boer mission, to investigate their case, to bring about arbitration, and put a stop to the perilous war in Africa.

Washington, May 9.—A meeting was held last night at the house of Congressman Sulzer, to arrange for the reception of the Boer peace envoys now on their way to the United States from Holland. The meeting included a number of senators and representatives, as well as Washingtonians. It was decided that the Boer delegates should be accorded a reception similar to those tendered Lafayette, Kosuth and Parnell. A big demonstration is to be organized in their honor. The grand opera house has been engaged for Sunday May 20th, and addresses of a non-partisan nature will be delivered by prominent men.

Moved to Hellbron.

London, May 9.—6.30 p.m.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Lord Marquis that the government of the Orange Free State has been moved from Kroonstad to Hellbron.

MILITIAMEN'S PAY.

Brooklyn Lawyer Holds That Volunteers Should Be Paid by State as Well as Federal Government.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 9.—John C. Judge, a lawyer of Brooklyn, has been retained by about 5,000 militiamen, who served in the Spanish-American war, to secure for them pay for their services from the state, in addition to the regular pay they received from the Federal government. He has brought a test case in the court of claims at Albany, which will be argued on May 15th.

Among his clients are members of troop C, the 13th, 14th and 47th regiments of Manhattan.

Mr. Judge asserts that every enlisted man who served in the New York State volunteer regiments during the war and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to \$125 for each day of service whether active or in camp, regardless of what was paid him by the Federal government; also that officers and non-commissioned officers are entitled to pay for the same period, but at a higher rate per day. He estimated that his 5,000 clients served on an average of eight months, or 240 days each, which would bring their claims against the state up to \$1,500,000. It would take more than \$5,000,000 to settle with all the volunteers of the state on the same basis.

MR. BORDEN IN BOSTON.

Entertained by the Canadian Club African War and Trade Relations.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, May 9.—The Canadian club of Boston tendered a reception last night at the Copple Square Hotel to Hon. F. W. Borden, M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence in the Canadian cabinet. The banquet was attended by members of the Canadian fraternity in the city, and among the guests were Mayor Thomas Hart, Prof. F. C. Deschamps, of Harvard University; W. H. Lincoln, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Hon. J. E. Blunt, British Consul-General; and other prominent men.

At the conclusion of an address by Dr. Borden, the minister was elected an honorary member of the Canadian Club. Dr. Borden's address was divided between a resume of the African war from the British standpoint, and trade relations between this country and Canada.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Freight Train Rolls Down an Embankment.

(Associated Press.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 9.—At O'Neill's side track, 16 miles west of Rawlins, on the Union Pacific, yesterday, an east-bound freight, drawn by two locomotives, dashed through an open switch and down a high embankment. Both firemen were killed, as well as two youths, names unknown, who were stealing a ride.

A DOUBLE CYCLOPE.

(Associated Press.)

Westchester, Pa., May 9.—Conestoga station, in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, bears the scars of a double cyclone which visited that point last night. The two clouds moved from opposite directions and when they met the fury was terrible. Considerable damage to property resulted, but no lives were lost.

Duty on News Print

The Question Brought Up in the Dominion House of Commons.

Representations Have Been Made to Government, and Matter Being Considered.

British Columbia Appeals Will Not Be Heard in Supreme Court Until May 17.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 8.—The question of removing the duty on news print, owing to its scarcity and increased cost, was brought up in the house today.

When orders of the day were called, Sir Charles Tupper, who was no doubt aware of a meeting of newspaper men in the city, suggested that on account of the disastrous fire which destroyed Eddy's mills and Laurendeau's mills, postage on newspapers be abolished for a means of temporary relief. He used the word duty, but explained afterwards that he only referred to postage.

W. F. McLean, East York, said that he had just returned from a meeting of the publishers of newspapers where the matter had been fully discussed and a resolution was passed asking the government to remove either temporarily or permanently the duty on news print. He said that he had a telegram from the Laurendeau people saying that they would supply orders by importing from the United States. He understood it was the intention of Eddy to rebuild, but a temporary suspension of duty would only help.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that representations had been made to the government on the subject. It was suggested that the duty on news prints should be removed and it was also suggested that postal duties should be abolished. While the government had not taken any definite step it was being considered whether the destruction of the mills had created such a state of affairs as to have the duty taken off.

A. Gibson, Lincoln, opposed any change, as the paper mills operating in Canada could turn out all the paper that was required.

R. L. Richardson, Lisgar, said that publishers in the west were being held up on account of the failure to the tune of 50 and 100 per cent.

British Columbia Appeals.

Ottawa, May 9.—In the Supreme court this morning it was announced that British Columbia appeals would not be taken up at the earliest before the 17th inst.; and that O'Connell's appeal, however, would not be called until the 21st inst.

Military Appointments.

The official issue of the Canadian Gazette will contain the following appointments: To be a Lieutenant-Col., Major R. Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant-General. Lt. Col. Harry Smith has been appointed Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General. The Duke of Connaught has been appointed honorary Colonel to the 6th battalion. Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and Lord Strathcona has been appointed honorary Colonel of the 3rd battalion, Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

Message of Sympathy.

Lord Minto has received the following cable: "The committee of the Bowdoin Club Institute, on re-assembling today, desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the government and people of the Dominion of Canada, its losses and sufferings that have been inflicted by the recent disastrous fire at Ottawa."

SPANISH TAXES.

Hostile Demonstrations Against the Minister of the Interior.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, May 9.—The government is seriously concerned in regard to the opposition developed to its financial proposals. The Duke of Connaught, who is high and has taken the form of hostile demonstrations against the minister of the interior, who is now making a tour of Barcelona and its environs. A league against the government's taxation schemes has been formed in Madrid with the title of National Union, whose platform is a refusal to pay taxation, and as a protest the members of the union propose a general closing of the stores in Madrid to-morrow. The government realizes the significance of the movement and to-morrow, therefore, is looked forward to with anxiety.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

The Skeleton Found in the Park Probably That of a Suicide.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, May 9.—The human skeleton found by Stanley last yesterday afternoon is supposed to be that of Harry Kerr, who disappeared in April, 1900. He was a young fellow of 26, and had been clearing land at English Bay. He several times threatened suicide on account of trouble. On the day he was found he was wearing a note pinned to his shirt, which was himself to pieces. The murder theory has been advanced.

A Van Anst miner, whose name is unknown here, fell down a shaft 120 feet on Monday and was fatally injured.



Campbell's
PRESCRIPTION STORE
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria B. C.
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

The Relief Force

British Column Advancing to Mafeking is Thirty Miles North of Warrenton.

Boers Have Fled North of the Zand River—Buller Preparing to Move.

London, May 9.—British cavalry went to the Zand River on Monday, 25 miles beyond Smalkeed, where Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches.

The reports, which have been searching the country for miles along the stream, have found no Boers south of the river. The enemy are believed to be unknown force on the north bank. Thus the British advance guard is within 45 miles of Kroonstad.

The Free States, in the expectation that Kroonstad will speedily become untenable.

According to information from Lorenzo Marquez, preparing to transfer their government to Heilbron, a little more than fifty miles northeast.

The proclamation of Lord Roberts appears to have little effect upon the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Every farm is found deserted except by the women and children. All the men are away fighting.

Correspondents at headquarters are now writing freely concerning the incidents connected with the occupation of Smalkeed. Some exasperation is expressed at the ease Boers escaped with their transports before the very eyes of the British troops. When the British entered Smalkeed, the Boers were easily surrounded only five miles away. Lord Roberts is described as "highly unwilling to sacrifice his horses for the sake of a comparatively minor advantage." Nevertheless, the loss of horse-flesh in spite of all precautions, is enormous.

Smalkeed is a village of only a score of dwellings, but it expanded in one night to a vast canvas city and the glow of the camp-fires like a scene in an enchanted district. The city is likely to fade away in a day by the immediate progress of infantry to Zand river.

The tidings from Mafeking are gloomy indeed, everybody there has an empty stomach and a pinched face. The natives are no longer natives, even the whites have nothing but a quart of that substance and a pound of horse sausage daily. Everything else eatable is gone. Insufficient food, wet trenches and cold nights are deadly to the health of the garrison. This information comes from reliable sources.

Lady Sarah Wilson, under date of April 27th, says: "The Boers now number 4,500, including young Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who has sent for six more guns."

A Times Mafeking correspondent, who also emphasizes the extreme gravity of the situation, says: "It is impossible to ignore the fact that the hardships endured by the women and children, among whom many deaths have already occurred. The commissariat is holding a stock of food in reserve for use in the direst extremity."

A British column is reported to have reached Fauresburg, 50 miles north of Warrenton.

According to Pretoria advices, the British are nearing Vryburg, which is half way between Warrenton and Mafeking. Gen. Hunter is probably not in personal command of this relief column. His forces embrace 2,000 infantry and 1,000 to 1,500 horsemen, an army far greater than has hitherto been supposed. Lord Methuen is apparently a subordinate.

While the relief column is moving towards Vryburg, Gen. Hunter is apparently preparing an orderly advance northward along the Vaal river, to participate in the Pretoria advance of Lord Roberts.

A Cape Town correspondent learns that an important movement in Natal is expected within the next four days. Gen. Buller is rapidly completing his transport organization.

ENEMY RETREATED.

Abandoning Ammunition and Personal Effects—British Camp at Fourteen Streams.

London, May 8.—The war-office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Smalkeed, May 8th:

"Gen. Hutton with mounted infantry reconnoitered yesterday, to the Zand river and found the enemy in considerable force."

"Gen. Buller's brigade of cavalry with Gen. Ian Hamilton's force performed the same operation with much the same results."

"Gen. Hunter reports that he occupied Fauresburg yesterday without opposition, owing to great numbers of the Boers having fled northward, and in the afternoon he moved on to the Vaal river, at which point where his artillery are reconnoitering."

"A six-inch gun was found most useful. When the sixth and half of the fifth brigades of infantry advanced under cover of the artillery the enemy retired, abandoning their clothing, ammunition and personal effects."

Warrenton, Cape Colony, Monday.

May 7.—A British camp is now being formed at Fourteen Streams. The old railroad bridge can be repaired in a week. The Boers are said to be moving on their way to Christiansburg.

MESSAGE FROM BADEN POWELL.

Besieged—Celebrated Two Hundredth Day of Siege With Horse Dinners.

London, May 8.—The besieged at Mafeking celebrated the two hundredth day of the siege with horse dinners. Col. Baden-Powell sent a message to Lord Roberts saying:

"After two hundred days of siege I desire to bring to your lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison and the patience of everybody."

"Mafeking is making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship and privation, which is beyond all praise, and is a revelation to me."

"The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal and readiness."

"The pluck and devotion of the women have been remarkable. With such spirits our organization runs like clockwork."

"I have every hope it will pull us through."

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

Roberts Pays a Tribute to Kekewich and His Force.

London, May 8.—This evening's Gazette contains a dispatch from Lord Roberts enclosing Col. Kekewich's report on the operations at Kimberley.

"Lord Roberts pays his tribute to the gallantry and resolution of Colonel Kekewich and his forces and adds that the greatest reason for the success of the operations at Kimberley was the brave and efficient assistance in helping to maintain order among the civil inhabitants encouraging them to hold out, attending to the sick and wounded and generally co-operating with the military commander. He also says by the active part which he took in raising the Kimberley Light Horse and providing horses for all the mounted troops at Kimberley, Mr. Rhodes, in particular contributed materially to the successful defence of the place."

Canadians Missing.

London, May 8.—It is reported to the war office that Private W. Cooper of the 2nd Buffs, Pte. W. McIntosh Royal Canadian Artillery, of "A" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Pte. Geo. Koswick, 3rd Northumberland Battalion, "G" Company, and Pte. S. Tester, Second Regiment Royal Canadian Artillery, both of "D" Company, have been missing from Bloemfontein since April 30th.

TO SAVE HER CHILD.

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galloway, of Orange, Ga., applied Buckle's Arnica Salve to great success on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by F. W. Pawcett & Co., druggists.

Lord Roberts has commuted to penal servitude for life, the sentence of death pronounced by the court martial before whom he was tried, of Lt. Murchison, of the artillery, who on November 12th last, killed Mr. Parslow, correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Mafeking. The verdict of the court martial was forwarded to Lord Roberts with a recommendation to mercy from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking.



"I've got a little touch of indigestion," says one man. Another says, "my stomach feels a little out of sorts." It is just such little things which, if neglected, mean the total loss of health.

The one medicine for disorders and diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the activity of the whole digestive and nutritive system, clears away obstructions, stops the loss of the body sustains by undigested or partly digested food, purifies the blood from the poisons resulting from imperfect digestion, and increases the secretions of the blood-making glands. "Golden Medical Discovery" has a wonderful record of cures of so-called "hopeless" cases.

Mr. Thos. B. Radwell, of Henry Lincoln Co., N. C., says: "After having suffered from indigestion of the liver and all the troubles usually attending such a condition for over twenty years, and in deluged my system with floods of medicine from every available source, and being only temporarily benefited thereby, I applied to your Golden Medical Discovery. I am now doing better, and I am now doing better, and I am now doing better."

Allow me to thank you for your prompt and courteous attention to my case as well as for the good received from it."

Dominion Parliament

Canada Has Spent Nearly a Million Dollars Sending Troops to South Africa.

Severity of Sentence on Canadian Who Looted a Chicken Commented Upon.

Ottawa, May 8.—When the House of Commons opened yesterday Mr. Patterson of Winnipeg, brought in a bill to allow the city of Winnipeg to make use of the Assiniboine river for power purposes.

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster, the Finance Minister gave the figures of the cost of the Canadian contingents paid under the heading of capital expenditure: Enrollment, including pay in every way suited, and Royal Artillery, 20 infantry, to gentlemen selected by your coming Imperial officer commanding local force."

Lord Minto, in a dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain on April 6th, thanks him for this offer, and adds: "The (the minister's) submission, however, for the consideration of the Imperial authorities that the Imperial officer for the time being, should be appointed by the government of Canada, and is, necessarily must be, subordinate to the Minister of Militia. My minister observes that, if it is the desire of the Imperial government that the government of Canada should be in any way responsible for the nomination of students of the Royal Military College and gentlemen to these commissions, it is essential that they should be recommended by the minister at the head of the department. They are not, therefore, the minister, and not recommendations to the Imperial authorities. Even Mr. Chamberlain, the Imperial authorities do not desire that the government of Canada should assume any responsibility with respect to these nominations, it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether an officer holding the position of the Department of Militia such as that of the G. O. C. should be handed over to him the selection of cadets of the Royal Military College and other gentlemen of Canada for commissions in the Imperial army."

To this Mr. Chamberlain, on April 9th, replied:

"The candidates should be recommended by you, after consulting with your ministers and Imperial officers. You should communicate to your minister's suggestion in your confidential dispatch of the 24th ult. as to board for wise selection of candidates, and lists should be submitted to you through your ministers with their recommendations, the responsibility for final selection resting with you."

The Governor-General assented to the Colonial Secretary on April 14th as follows:

"Am forwarding by mail fourteen names of candidates for commissions from Royal Military College, approved by my government, recommended by commandant, Prime Minister, and assented to by your cabinet of April 9th, except that your government prefers that recommendations should rest entirely with me, as in case of naval cadets, rather than that my final approval should be subject to final approval by the Prime Minister. I have official reply in the name of the Prime Minister I hoped Minister of Militia would agree to consult with me, and that Department of Militia would assent to, and be agreed."

The following day the proposal referred to above, which had been made for the selection of the 24 candidates, and which plan is being carried out:

"Would suggest that Lord Roberts be asked to send me personally 24 names of candidates for commissions from among the officers—privates, and Canadian corps, naming branch of service."

On April 15th Lord Minto sent the following dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain:

"My ministers have already recommended all the cadets of the Royal Military College who are recommended by the commandant. As regards other gentlemen, if the Imperial government desire to distribute these commissions on the personal recommendation of the Governor-General, they have no observations to make. If the Imperial government desire to hold in any way responsible, my ministers repeat their strong opinion that the usual rule governing ministerial responsibility must be maintained, and nominations should be made by the Governor-General on the advice of his council. The proposal that appointments should be made by the commandant of gentlemen who hold office in the Department of Militia does not meet with their concurrence."

On April 15th Mr. Chamberlain sent to the Governor-General the definite statement of the views of the British authorities on the matter.

"Inform Government Her Majesty's government desires to appoint on recommendation of the Governor-General, but trust that Dominion government will give assistance and advice."

"Confidential—Referring to your telegram 14th April, presume that you will communicate with Roberts direct."

This closes the correspondence.

Upon the orders of the day, Lieut. Col. R. R. McLennan (Glenora) brought to the notice of the government the case of the young man from his county, a member of the first Canadian contingent, who had been sentenced to 56 days' imprisonment, tied hand and foot in the burning hot sun, for the theft of a chicken, when almost dying from starvation. He quote a petition asking that the government take the matter up, and assured the House that after looking up the proper authorities he was sure that no such barbarous penalty could under the law be imposed. In fact, it was patent to any one that there were few men who would not do the same thing under the circumstances. He remarked, in conclusion, that the government might very well make inquiries.

The Minister of Militia.

The Minister of Militia was sorry that notice had not been given of the question, as he might then have had the papers. However, unless there were the greatest reasons he would not care to interfere with a matter of discipline in the Imperial army.

The matter was then dropping, but Mr. Clarke Wallace determined to have his views on the subject placed on record, and moved the adjournment of the House to do so. He criticised the Minister of Militia for not going into the subject. Sir Adolph Caron and Lieut. Col. Tyrwhitt both laid stress upon the necessity for preventing looting by the British columns in South Africa.

The subject then dropped.

Winnipeg Smallpox Outbreak.

Lieut. Col. Prior brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture the outbreak of smallpox at Winnipeg, and asked him if it was true that the man who brought it there had been allowed to pass the quarantine station at Victoria.

The Minister of Agriculture replied that the quarantine authorities could not be held to account. The man had not shown symptoms of smallpox till he arrived in Winnipeg. In fact, it was not till after the man died that the doctors decided the case was one of smallpox. In the meantime, he had been placed in the public ward in Winnipeg, and had no doubt communicated the disease to other of the patients there.

Ottawa-Hull Relief Vote.

When the bill for the contribution of \$100,000 to the Ottawa and Hull relief committee came up again, Mr. Foster made a suggestion that a trust be formed, which should have placed at its disposal say \$200,000, with power to borrow a million dollars, which could under the circumstances be had at four per cent. This trust could loan to parties who have been householders up to the extent of two-thirds of the cost. Such loans could go without interest for the first five years, and then such loan could be paid back in ten equal instalments extending over ten years. By this means one thousand homes could be secured in the burned areas, which would fulfil the requirements of regulations, and would work a perfect revolution in the district. He added that the contributions of the government, the city and some of the other large donors could just as well be made in this way.

The Prime Minister did not just see how the government grant could be made with any conditions attached, but it is at the same time clear that more money is coming in than will be needed for the purchase of food and clothing, and this will be applied, in all probability, to a scheme for giving the city of Ottawa, and particularly the burned district, a permanency which has been lacking in the past.

The bill, which went through all the stages, and will come up in the Senate to-day.

The Budget Debate.

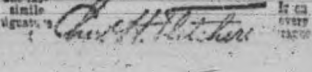
The debate on the budget was resumed by Messrs. Bell (Pictou) and McHugh (South Victoria) and Gammie (Charlottetown). The Minister of Agriculture is bringing in a bill in amendment to the Copyright act, one clause of which will provide for eighteen hours' copyright upon newspaper special.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Ronck Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 15 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with Buckle's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Sufferers cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Sold by F. W. Pawcett & Co., druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



British Army Commissions

Mr. Chamberlain Says the Candidates Are to Be Recommended by Lord Minto.

But Hopes the Dominion Government Will Give Assistance and Advice.

Ottawa, May 2.—The correspondence respecting the Imperial army commissions was brought down in the House to-day. Mr. Chamberlain's original proposition, under date of 20th March, was:

"Secretary for War offers four Royal Artillery, eight infantry commissions to students of Royal Military College, recommended by commandant as in every way suited, and Royal Artillery, 20 infantry, to gentlemen selected by your coming Imperial officer commanding local force."

Lord Minto, in a dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain on April 6th, thanks him for this offer, and adds: "The (the minister's) submission, however, for the consideration of the Imperial authorities that the Imperial officer for the time being, should be appointed by the government of Canada, and is, necessarily must be, subordinate to the Minister of Militia. My minister observes that, if it is the desire of the Imperial government that the government of Canada should be in any way responsible for the nomination of students of the Royal Military College and gentlemen to these commissions, it is essential that they should be recommended by the minister at the head of the department. They are not, therefore, the minister, and not recommendations to the Imperial authorities. Even Mr. Chamberlain, the Imperial authorities do not desire that the government of Canada should assume any responsibility with respect to these nominations, it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether an officer holding the position of the Department of Militia such as that of the G. O. C. should be handed over to him the selection of cadets of the Royal Military College and other gentlemen of Canada for commissions in the Imperial army."

To this Mr. Chamberlain, on April 9th, replied:

"The candidates should be recommended by you, after consulting with your ministers and Imperial officers. You should communicate to your minister's suggestion in your confidential dispatch of the 24th ult. as to board for wise selection of candidates, and lists should be submitted to you through your ministers with their recommendations, the responsibility for final selection resting with you."

The Governor-General assented to the Colonial Secretary on April 14th as follows:

"Am forwarding by mail fourteen names of candidates for commissions from Royal Military College, approved by my government, recommended by commandant, Prime Minister, and assented to by your cabinet of April 9th, except that your government prefers that recommendations should rest entirely with me, as in case of naval cadets, rather than that my final approval should be subject to final approval by the Prime Minister. I have official reply in the name of the Prime Minister I hoped Minister of Militia would agree to consult with me, and that Department of Militia would assent to, and be agreed."

The following day the proposal referred to above, which had been made for the selection of the 24 candidates, and which plan is being carried out:

"Would suggest that Lord Roberts be asked to send me personally 24 names of candidates for commissions from among the officers—privates, and Canadian corps, naming branch of service."

On April 15th Lord Minto sent the following dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain:

"My ministers have already recommended all the cadets of the Royal Military College who are recommended by the commandant. As regards other gentlemen, if the Imperial government desire to distribute these commissions on the personal recommendation of the Governor-General, they have no observations to make. If the Imperial government desire to hold in any way responsible, my ministers repeat their strong opinion that the usual rule governing ministerial responsibility must be maintained, and nominations should be made by the Governor-General on the advice of his council. The proposal that appointments should be made by the commandant of gentlemen who hold office in the Department of Militia does not meet with their concurrence."

On April 15th Mr. Chamberlain sent to the Governor-General the definite statement of the views of the British authorities on the matter.

"Inform Government Her Majesty's government desires to appoint on recommendation of the Governor-General, but trust that Dominion government will give assistance and advice."

"Confidential—Referring to your telegram 14th April, presume that you will communicate with Roberts direct."

This closes the correspondence.

Some Facts Most Startling in Their Importance.

Were laid before the United States Senate yesterday in secret session at the conclusion of the regular session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a naval officer of the United States navy, a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or any other government. The quality of penetration possessed by the shell is said to be so great that no armor now manufactured in the United States or abroad has sufficient resistance to withstand it.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. It is clear, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh of the Throat. 25c. per box. Free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Raymond and Day's Seance

Spirit Manifestations Attempted in This City by San Francisco Visitors.

Rain Discourages the Visits of the "Guides" to Victoria.

There was a time, perhaps, in the history of spiritualism, in Victoria when the various phenomena demonstrated at seances were confined almost exclusively to table-rappings, slate-writing and other ingenious evidences, but latterly it appears the medium has been endowed with greater power than that of bygone years, and under favorable circumstances and the most propitious auspices can actually produce the various spirits at will. Of course owing to the darkness of the apartment in which the phenomena are exploited it is impossible to recognize the spirit-whose presence is manifested, and a noticeable circumstance is the fact that it never leaves a certain spot which might be designated with perfect accuracy from a geometrical standpoint, the centre of the circle formed by those in attendance. At certain periods, however, the spirit flits around the human circumference and touches some of the members, but on these occasions it is enveloped in the folds of invisibility.

One of the principal media—perhaps the principal—of this city is Raymond, who is located in the Duane block on Douglas street. His rooms are on the second floor of the building, are spacious and not at all on the first glance suggestive of mysticism, such as would naturally be associated with quarters in which human kind are brought into communication with the unknown. There is a dark curtained cabinet in the corner of the finer apartment, from which the spirit is alleged to emanate, but beyond this arrangement there is no article apparent to justify the assertion of the skeptic that Raymond's arts are those of the necromancer.

Were it possible on Monday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, for the observer to have wrapped himself in the fairy cloak of invisibility and effected an entrance through the two locked doors of the other and inner apartments into the latter he would have discovered about eighteen people sitting in a devout circle having a diameter of about ten feet. In the centre would have been seated a small covered table on which stood a guitar and a very ordinary appearing horn—such a horn with which the small boy "makes high notes" on the birth of the new year. The medium, Raymond, a short dark man attired in a variegated waistcoat with a large sailor collar with lace embroidery, seated himself adjacent to the mysterious cabinet in the corner. It might be observed, however, that some time previous to the locking of both doors there entered the "Rev. Leslie Day," not a stranger to Victorians, who lectured so eloquently in the Sir William Wallace hall on Sunday evening last. After the "Rev. Leslie" had taken his seat, the present had been invited to assist in turning the cabinet in the corner, which, upon inspection, was ascertained to contain "nary a soul."

Rev. Mr. Day arose and addressed a few remarks to the attentive circle. He considerably passed the guitar and horn to those present for examination and disclosed nothing unusual in the mechanism of these instruments. Rev. Mr. Day then pointed out that there was no necromancy in these proceedings, that the spirit which was to be manifested should be worthy of the circle of these instruments. Rev. Mr. Day then pointed out that there was no necromancy in these proceedings, that the spirit which was to be manifested should be worthy of the circle of these instruments.

The "Rev. Leslie Day," who is above referred to, has been in the city previous occasions, and is now renewing old acquaintances. Rev. Mr. Day is a very forcible speaker, and on Sunday evening last Sir William Wallace hall was crowded by an expectant audience. The admission-fee was ten cents, or fifteen cents less than that charged for admission to the seance, and each person on entering was handed a slip of paper to be used in propounding questions. This was a method of procedure strikingly similar to that adopted by the phenomenon at Anne Egan's fair. "Abraham's" "change" collected later, in the evening and some "startling" demonstrations followed. Rev. Mr. Day will remain in the city for some time.

Note This Trade Mark

Secret hymns were sung, and during the singing it was plainly evident that the Rev. Mr. Day spoke with perfect truth when referring to his vocal powers. Perhaps also the denseness of the room in the darkness was the cause of the phenomenon's less than that charged for admission for the sanitary inspector to have happened along at this juncture so over-crowded was the apartment.

Suddenly Raymond, announced to the expectant circle that the "guides" had arrived, and "Dr. Frouze," one of them, was subjected to considerable questioning by the medium, and some of the circle, the interrogations covering considerable ground. The answers were given in table-raps with a commendable degree of promptitude, and gave universal satisfaction. The same guide was then invited to strike a chord on the guitar, which he did with fulsome human disregard of harmony; and the circle sang a hymn, considerably in unison with the chord struck by the unskillful guide. The "Doctor" gave several other chords equally unharmonious in different portions of the apartment, the final echo dying away near the closed door, while the instrument was again allowed to fall back on the table.

The immediate skeptic would perhaps have demanded explanations, regarding the phenomena, and the medium, in reply, would have said that the phenomena were of an ordinary nature, and that the spirit which was to be manifested should be worthy of the circle of these instruments.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Respectably is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particularly sure that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

The National Cycle & Automobile Co. Limited

See 1900 E. & D. wheels everywhere. Four point bearings make 'em flyers. Bearings guaranteed three years. E. & D.'s locally guaranteed. You can't get more anywhere for any money. Visit our agents. Get Catalogues.

The National Cycle & Automobile Co., Limited, 34 King Street West, Toronto.

EDDY'S Antiseptic Ware

Offers superior advantages to those having occasion to pack BUTTER, HONEY, JAM, or anything else of a perishable nature, as it preserves the contents in a fresh healthy condition an indefinite length of time.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Wall, P. O. James Mitchell, Agent, Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALBERNI

VIA NANAIMO.

Single Fare - \$5.20
Return - \$8.65

STAGE LEAVES NANAIMO EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
RETURNING LEAVES ALBERNI EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

GEO. T. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

LIQUID FERTILIZER FOR PLANTS

CLEAN AND ODORLESS.

A 50c. Bottle Makes 50 Gallons

SOLD BY J. MOSS, FLOREST, SUPERIOR ST. JAY & CO., BROAD ST. W. DODD, PORT ST.

—AND—
W. Jackson & Co., DRUGGISTS, 95 DOUGLAS STREET.

STODART'S JEWELRY STORE

Removes to 63 Yates st. door to Nicholles and Renouf.

Everything Goes at Lowest Prices.

Note This Trade Mark

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

50 CENTS PER BOX

In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Respectably is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particularly sure that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

Eye Strain.

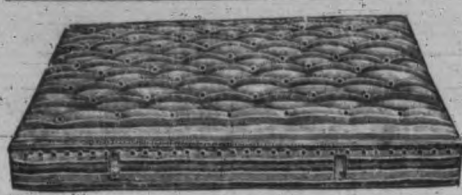
Why suffer headache and constant misery from eye strain, when you can be absolutely cured by the use of glasses? I have given special study to this form of eye defect, and many in Victoria can testify to relief and pleasure experienced from my corrections. Fifteen years' practical experience. Eyes examined free.

BLYTH THE OPTICIAN, 65 FORT STREET (NEAR DOUGLAS).

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD THEOPHY

New Century Weekly, \$1.50 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Truitt. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Truitt. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Truitt. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Truitt.

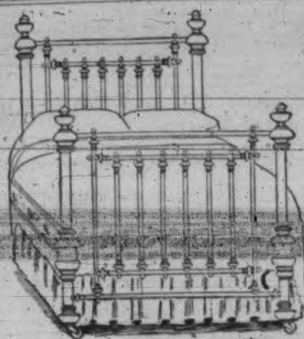
Weiler Bros.' Furniture Department.



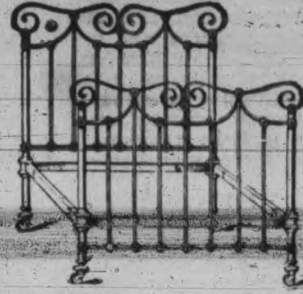
Spring Mattress, upholstered top, a very popular style, in all sizes. A good reliable quality in full size from

\$9 up

All styles of Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, etc., carried in stock or made to order.



No. 550-Brass Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. We carry a great variety of Iron-Enamel illustrating same sent on application.



No. 500-Iron Enamel Bedstead, white, blue, pink, and green finish. 3 feet wide. 4 feet 6 inches wide. 5 feet 6 inches wide. 6 feet 6 inches wide. Special clip.



Woven Wire Mattress, the strongest and most durable made, particularly suited for iron bedstead; price for the full size

\$6.50

Cheaper lines of Woven Wire Mattresses for those not wishing the best from

\$3 up

Woven Wire Cots, Cribs, etc., in great variety.



Fireplace Screens—We have them either filled or unfilled in a variety of styles and prices.



Centre Table, 24x24 inches. Oak, golden or antique finish. \$4.00. Birch, mahogany finish. 3.50. Elm, antique finish, similar style but plainer. 2.00.



"Morris and Columbia" adjustable Easy Chairs, plain style frames, in oak or mahogany finish, with cushions, from

\$12 up

Better and more elaborate styles...

\$15, 20, 25

A new line of Columbia Chairs received this week. The most comfortable low-priced easy chairs made.



No. 1385-Arm Rocker, oak, golden finish. We have a large variety of comfortable roomy rockers at all prices.

We were Never better prepared to meet your wants in the Furniture line than this season. Our third and fourth floors show samples of the most comprehensive line ever displayed in B. C. Do not forget our Carpets, Linoleums, Wall Papers, Lace Curtains, Muslins, etc. Samples sent free to any address.



1910, Cobler Seat Rockers, oak, golden and antique finish. \$2.00, \$3.50 each. Birch, cherry finish, \$3.00 and \$3.50 each. A large variety of more elaborate styles up to \$10.00.



2855-Easy Chair, nicely upholstered in best manner, styles similar to cut

\$20 and 25

Others at all prices from

\$10 up

The entire front half of our third floor is devoted to upholstered goods.

Canadians as Letter Writers

Some Very Interesting Facts and Figures Regarding Dominion Mails.

Over 150,000,000 Letters Posted in One Year—Effect of Penny Postage.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—There were 150,375,000 letters posted in Canada during the year ending June 30 last, or an increase of over 15,000,000 as compared with the previous year. In 1876, the first year of the confederation, the number of letters posted were 41,000,000. Each year afterwards showed a considerable increase and in 1892 the number went over the one hundred million mark. As correspondence has increased people are getting more careful in addressing their letters. For instance, in 1876 there were 114,610 letters sent to the dead-letter office, as against 35,253 last year. In other words one letter out of every 324 was an account of its imperfect address or for some similar reason forwarded to the dead letter office, while last year the number was only one in every 4,147.

The number of letters mailed in each province was as follows: Ontario, 77,500,000; Quebec, 33,350,000; Nova Scotia, 10,500,000; New Brunswick, 7,325,000; Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 12,450,000; British Columbia, 7,550,000; Prince Edward Island, 1,450,000, or a total of 150,375,000. This does not include post-cards, of which there were 27,450,000 mailed; 34,830,000 transient letters, 3,792,000 packages of printers' copy, photographs, etc., and 2,471,500 packets of ordinary merchandise open to examination, with 30,000 closed packets for United Kingdom.

In 1898 the department inaugurated throughout Canada the postal note system, for the purpose of providing the public with a cheap and convenient means of remitting small sums of money. The steady increase in the demand for postal notes goes to show the need which existed for the establishment of the system. From the commencement of their issue, August 4, 1898, until the close of the fiscal year, the number of postal notes paid amounted to 471,407, representing a money value of \$771,489.

The number of offices first authorized to issue these notes was 1,746. In pursuance of the policy of the department to extend the system, in order that its advantages might ultimately be brought within the reach of the public generally, 894 additional postoffices were, during the year, authorized to issue postal notes, and at its close the total number of such postal note offices was 2,640.

Owing, doubtless, to the cheapness and

convenience of postal notes there has been a decrease in the number of money orders issued for small amounts. The number of money orders issued for the year was 1,001,573, representing a value of \$14,407,997, as against 1,104,857, and representing a value of \$14,518,489 for the previous year, thus showing a decrease in the number issued of 103,284, and a decrease of \$50,482 in value. The total sum of money remitted during the year by means of money orders and postal notes amounts to \$15,230,480, being \$721,000 in excess of the total remittance by money order during the year prior to the establishment of the postal note system.

On December 25, 1898, (as a result of the conference of representatives of the various portions of the British Empire, held in London, England, beginning on June 25, 1898, to deal with the subject of reduced postage within the Empire), the rate of letter postage between Canada, the Mother Country and various other portions of the Empire, was reduced from five to two cents per half ounce. This important change has been marked by a greatly increased correspondence between Canada and the United Kingdom.

On January 1, 1899, the letter rate within Canada was reduced from three to two cents per ounce. This change has been accompanied by such a marked and continuous increase in the number of domestic letters being transmitted through the mails as to warrant the conclusion that the loss of revenue consequent on such reduction will soon be overcome.

On January 1, 1899, the provisions of the act imposing postage on newspapers went into effect. The total amount realized for such postage for the six months ending June 30, being \$22,159.41.

The estimated increase in the number of letters posted during the year has been 15,400,000, or an increase of 11½ per cent; the estimated increase in the number of registered letters posted has been 140,000, or 4 per cent; the estimated decrease in the number of post cards posted has been 703,000, or a decrease of 2½ per cent. This decrease in the use of postal cards doubtless arises in consequence of the reduction of the letter rate to two cents; the estimated increase in the number of transient newspapers, periodicals, book packets, circulars, samples and patterns posted during the year has been 8,235,000, or an increase of 31 per cent.

During the year an addition of 400,000 miles has been made to the mileage for the annual carriage of mails. Six hundred and thirty-one mail services were let by public tender during the year, the aggregate cost of the expiring contracts being \$100,463 per annum. As the new contracts were let for \$96,736 per annum, there has been a saving effected of \$3,727 for the contract term of four years.

Four hundred and ninety-nine miles of additional railway were utilized for mail purposes, making a total actual railway mileage over which mails were carried of 15,848.

Of the postoffices opened during the year 18 were given a semi-daily service, 40 a daily service, three a service of four times weekly, 21 a tri-weekly service, 34 a semi-weekly service, 40 a weekly service and eight less than weekly.

There have been opened during the fiscal year 138 new postoffices, making a total for the Dominion of 9,420 offices.

Mails were also conveyed at about fortnightly intervals between Log Cabin and Atlin. The total value of the services so rendered has been fixed by the controller of the Northwest Mounted Police at \$47,400. During the winter, small quantities of mail matter were distributed by the police at certain of the posts between Bennett and Dawson. At Dawson several members of the force rendered assistance in receiving, sorting and delivering the mails, until November 1, 1898, when the present postmaster was installed.

On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1899, the department wholly dispensed with the services of the Northwest Mounted Police, placing the carriage of the mails under contract, first for the season of navigation of 1899, with Mr. John Irving, and, at the close of the season of navigation of 1899, with the Canadian Development Company under a contract for four years. Under the terms of this contract the contractors are during the winter season to perform a service once a week between Bennett and Dawson, and twice a week between Bennett and Atlin, and Atlin and Bennett, for \$64,000 a year, and a service of at least semi-weekly frequency between Bennett and Dawson, Dawson and Bennett, Bennett and Atlin and Atlin and Bennett during the period of navigation for \$11,000 a year.

The postoffice revenue for the Yukon and Atlin districts for the year amounted to \$10,846.61, collected at the different points as follows:

Atlin, \$748.15; Dawson, \$9,411.28; Lake Bennett, \$637.18; Log Cabin, \$50. The expenditure including the sum so fixed as the value of the services of the Northwest Mounted Police amounted to

\$69,350.39, the cost thus exceeding the revenue by \$58,503.78.

The financial operations of the year, not including the revenue and expenditure in respect of the service in the Yukon and Atlin districts as above mentioned (the same being above set forth), have resulted in a deficit of \$398,917, due very largely to a temporary loss of revenue consequent on the reduction in the domestic letter rate from three to two cents per ounce, and the reduction in the rate between Great Britain and Canada and many of her other colonies from five to two cents per half ounce. Notwithstanding the loss of revenue by reason of these reductions in rates now enjoyed for six months, the deficit is \$382,234 less than it was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, when the higher letter rates prevailed. The deficit for that year having amounted to \$781,152. The year's operations, notwithstanding very large expansions in all branches of the work has been carried on at an expenditure of \$83,162 less than that of the year ending June 30th, 1898.

At a French cabinet meeting yesterday the ministers discussed the result of the recent municipal elections. A semi-official note afterwards issued says: "Telegraphic reports from the prefects unanimously indicate the strengthening of the Republican forces in all the important communities where the results are known. The Republicans have captured over 40 municipalities."

CALIFORNIA LADIES' Experience With Drink.

"While using Mocha and Java coffee, I was finally thrown into a serious case of nervous prostration, with heart trouble and dizzy headaches. My husband also had most serious stomach trouble for years. We finally gave up coffee and began the use of Postum. Both husband and myself have now been perfectly well for three years."

"Mrs. C. R. Holmes, of 1946 Adair street, and Mrs. Ada Edwards, 225 Twenty-seventh street, Los Angeles, both tried Postum Food Coffee, but did not like it fifteen minutes, according to directions, and therefore did not like it. I made a cup for each of them the right way and now they use it daily and like it very much."

"Mrs. Ida Sherman, of 6113 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, had been quite ill for years with dyspepsia and nervousness and I urged her to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee. She now writes me that she is entirely cured."

"Mrs. Julia Moore, of Riverside, Cal., and also Mrs. Lily Stalder, of Riverside, were both ill for some years with heart trouble. I told them of my experience with coffee and induced them to drop it and take up Postum Food Coffee. Mrs. Moore was cured and in three months after making the change Mrs. Stalder wrote that she had been relieved more from leaving off coffee and using Postum than she had obtained from any medicine."

"I am naturally a strong advocate of Postum."—Mrs. Maud Mace—122 N. Johnson street—B. Los Angeles, California.

"At a fire on Humboldt street two firemen walked along a passage, while the housemen were playing water in an adjoining room. A large raftier up-ended and struck the floor within six inches of

Perils of Fire Fighting

Chief Thomas Deasy Tells of Some Narrow Escapes of Firemen.

Dynamite Encountered in Several of the Burning Buildings—Great Danger.

The recent fire in the Chinese quarter brought to light a large quantity of dynamite and all efforts of the police to locate the owner proved fruitless. Chief Deasy was asked to give a few of the many narrow escapes of the firemen at fires, and related the following:

"Some years ago a fire occurred in a row of cabins on Chatham street. The building where the fire originated was occupied by an old man named Jones. It contained little furniture, and was almost completely destroyed. It was the last place a man would expect to find an explosive, but after working for an hour on the roof, and throughout the building, we found two tins of blasting powder beneath the bed. They were blackened with smoke and quite warm. I still have one of the tins of powder as a souvenir of the fire."

"A fire on Wharf street engaged our attention one night. Smoke was issuing from the building, and it was difficult to locate the blaze. We tried several times to ascend the stairway, but the smoke extinguished our lanterns, and we knew it was time to make our way out. We then decided to open the doors on the lower floor and find the fire by opening up windows and allowing the smoke to clear away. The burning wood from the stairs, however, had burned through and ignited a quantity of goods on the ground floor. This was extinguished, and ascended to the upper floor through the hole burned in the floor. After extinguishing the fire on the second floor we found a box of giant powder and a keg of black powder on a table. In cases throughout the room we also discovered thousands of detonators and filled cartridges."

"At the old American Hotel building on Yates street a Klondike outfit undertook to heat paraffine wax and benzine together over an open stove. He went out through the door of a lively pace, and the place was a furnace when we reached it. After running our lines of hose through the building and extinguishing the fire, we discovered a large tin of benzine on the floor, with a burning rag stuck in the outlet. There was enough benzine in the tin to blow us out of the building."

"At a fire on Humboldt street two firemen walked along a passage, while the housemen were playing water in an adjoining room. A large raftier up-ended and struck the floor within six inches of

the men. It came down with such force that it made a hole in the floor at the feet of the two men. One of them remarked: "Close shave." The other answered: "Yes." No more was said and they went on about their work.

"The smoky fire is dreaded by firemen. Grooping around rooms in the dark, to locate the fire, is their hardest work, and it is usual to see firemen almost suffocated when they emerge in the open air or are dragged out by their comrades. Firemen locating fires in smoky places, usually work in pairs. Some men, with good lungs, stand smoke for some minutes. An experienced fireman will crawl around with his mouth near the floor, where a current of fresh air displaces the smoke. At a basement fire some time ago it was almost impossible to locate the blaze. After trying every known means a fireman took a rope and went down in the basement. He instructed the men on the outside to give him more rope, if he jerked twice, and to pull him out if the rope was pulled three times. Over rubbish and boxes he went and located the fire behind two cases of coal oil; he pulled twice, for more rope, and the signal was misinterpreted. Six men on one end began to pull the man out, and over boxes he went at a rapid rate, until he struck the open air, fortunately, with little injury. The hose was taken down and from a long range the fire was extinguished. A nice fire had been started, and burned the woodwork from the tin cases containing twenty gallons of coal oil, without igniting the fluid."

"It would be impossible to enumerate in a short article the many narrow escapes of the firemen. From the time we leave the fire hall until we return there is danger to life and limb. The firemen are insured against accident, while on duty, and we have a small sum in the treasury of the Firemen's Relief Association. It is a risky occupation, without the danger from explosion added thereto. Persons storing inflammable oils and explosives, contrary to law, take a great responsibility, and extra care should be taken when persons crowd around a fire, not knowing what a burning building might contain. Just imagine the result of an explosion of that box of dynamite in the Chinese shack a few weeks ago. Hundreds of children crowded round the firemen, while bricks and timbers fell near the box containing the explosive. It was strange also the way in which we located it. An inquisitive Chinaman discovered the box and picked up one of the sticks. He broke it and was smelling it when the firemen took it away from him, and asked where he found it. He pointed to a tea chest in the corner. In the chest we found thirty more sticks. In ten minutes the dynamite rested in the mind of the bay, safe from concussion or fire."

Garfield Tea
Is uncalled as a

SPRING MEDICINE
A trial wins a friend.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

The Roscovits Steamship Co. is from this date under the management of Capt. J. D. Warren, 30 Fort street.

Victoria, May 5th, 1900.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for cough and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure. John B. Clifford, Proprietor, Norwood House, Norwood, N.Y. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The London Daily Mail asserts that the concessionaire to whom Emperor Nicholas has granted the right to work goldfields 8,000 square miles in area in the Nerchinsk region of Siberia fields which are the Czar's private property and have hitherto been worked under the direction of his private cabinet, is Mr. Ernest Terah O'Hoolley, the London financier company promoter and speculator. Mr. Hooley says in the course of an interview published by the Daily Mail: "By a single move I have won everything back and am again on top. A company has been formed and capital to the amount of \$5,000,000 has been secured. Every member of the Czar's cabinet is interested and two of his stronger councillors are on the board of directors."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THE CROW OF CROUP.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough.

Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe, seems to be choking.

Place a few drops of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup—nothing like it for giving prompt relief—all save a child when nothing else will.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and croup, which left a bad wheeze in his chest."

"We were advised to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which we did, and it cured him completely."

"Now we always keep this remedy in the house, as it cures all croup or colds for the severest kinds of cough or colds."

LAXATIVE PILLS are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Do not grip or sicken.

MAY 1900						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries

Steam Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings

SAMUEL H. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the
Times Printing & Publishing Co.
W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Office: 20 Broad Street
Telephone: No. 42

Full, one month, by carrier, 75
Daily, one week, by carrier, 25
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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times, Victoria, B. C."

THE DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

CASHMERE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, 1st floor.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

E. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 22 Government street.

GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

A. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt Road.

W. WILBY, 31 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

W. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE.

Never in the history of Canada, probably never in the history of Anglo-Saxon representative institutions, has such an extraordinary condition of affairs confronted the electorate as obtains in British Columbia at the present time. The candidates for political honors seem to have laid before the people as the reason for the political faith which they profess are so broad, that it is somewhat comforting to think that many of them will wander forth into the wilderness which they have discovered and never more be heard of. Friends of all parties in the contest—government, Conservative, Turners, McIntosh Conservatives, Provincial party, Independents, Liberals, labor men, etc.—claim that their friends are steadily gaining ground and that their nominees cannot be beaten. It is manifestly impossible, owing to the unprecedented condition of affairs, for any one to estimate even approximately the ultimate outcome, but it is perfectly clear that if any one of the various factions has an advantage it is that of the government, because its forces are acting as a unit against a disorganized opposition divided into many warring factions. The friends of the Premier claim that he is doing great work in the interior and is adding to his following at every meeting which he holds, and we can easily believe that, for, aside from the fact that Mr. Martin had a virgin field to operate in, as he had practically no disciples in that portion of the province previous to his tour, it will be admitted even by his political enemies that the Premier has a very persuasive way with him on the platform, and that his missionary efforts are not likely to be entirely barren of results. After a close examination of the situation there are the best of reasons for arriving at the conclusion that the mists will continue to hang low in the political atmosphere until after the 9th day of June.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

From the correspondence which we publish to-day bearing on the subject of Imperial commissions to Canadian officers, it will be seen that British Columbia is not the only portion of Canada which is at the present time troubled with a constitutional question. There appears to be no reason for regret that the matter came up in the form in which it did, for the government has taken advantage of the opportunity to make its position clear to the Imperial authorities on some points on which there seems hitherto to have been some misapprehension. As the correspondence shows, the Imperial government proposed that the selection of the Canadian officers for commissions in the British army should be left in the hands of the Imperial officer in command of the Canadian militia. Our government replied that if they were to be held responsible in any way for the selections they must be made in the customary manner by the Governor-General, on the advice of his responsible advisers. At the same time it was made clear that henceforth there shall be no possibility of a misunderstanding as to the position of the officer commanding the militia. The point was apparently purposefully emphasized that he shall not be regarded in any other light than as a subordinate of the Minister of Militia, through whom the government is responsible to the people for all his acts, and for the government to perform any act subject to his approval would be manifestly absurd. As a result of the correspondence the original proposition was modified to the following, explained in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor-General:

"The candidates should be recommended by you, after consulting with your Ministers and Imperial officers. You should communicate to your Ministers suggestion in your confidential dispatch of the 24th ult. as to board for wise selection of candidates, and lists should be submitted to you through your Ministers with their recommendations, the responsibility for final selection remaining with you."

The fact that the appointments were Imperial ones no doubt accounts for the extraordinary position taken by the Colonial Office in this case. They have certainly a perfect right to dispose of commissions in the Imperial army in the manner which they think will secure for the service the best results, but that the government of Canada has taken a stand which is commendable there can be no question. At this stage in the history of constitutional government it would be a retrograde step for any government to make recommendations on a matter of public concern subject to approval by the Governor-General. Theoretically all governmental acts may have to go through that form, but practically His Excellency has nothing whatever to do in the matter but comply with the formality of giving his assent. The trouble with General Hurton affords a good illustration of what may come of Imperial officers becoming imbued with the idea that they are invested with more authority than they really possess and are subject to no higher powers than their own sweet will. The following few sentences from the Toronto Globe put the matter in all its bearings very clearly before the public:

"Responsible government has its defects, doubtless, and there may be persons who would prefer a form of government under which the Monarch, for his own enlightenment, takes such advice as he pleases, and follows as much or as little of it as he pleases. But with us government is carried on in a different way. The Governor-General acts upon the advice of the Ministers, and they are responsible for it to parliament. The constitution knows no such thing as an act of government other than an act done upon the advice of responsible Ministers. The Crown has no independent authority in governing. The Crown is recognized only as the head of the State, guiding the government of the country as advised by the Ministers of the day. If, therefore, the Canadian Ministers chose to take part in the proposed experiment they would not be acting as Ministers of the Crown at all; and they could not be held responsible to parliament for appointments which they did not possess the final control."

VERY AMERICAN.

The San Francisco Chronicle says the passage of the bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the House of Representatives by a vote of 225 to 35 should be evidence to the world of the intent of the United States to construct the canal as an American enterprise under exclusive American control. It will be recalled that the bill was introduced by the Chronicle is of the characteristically bullying type to which we are becoming somewhat accustomed from the press of the United States when any matter pertaining to a question in which the world at large and Great Britain in particular has a strong interest is under discussion. We are told that this is an "American question," that the Nicaraguan canal "is in no sense a subject for European interference nor one upon which we should enter into negotiations with any European power;" that "no European nation is ever likely to go to war to prevent our building an isthmian canal, but if such should be the case Secretary Root is correct in saying we must fight."

It may do no harm to point out here that Great Britain is considerable of a power on this continent of America; that she was here before the United States of America were ever heard of; that if this is an American question Great Britain as a power with a great deal more territory on this continent than the United

States has at least as much interest in it as the American Republic; that as a nation with a merchant marine many times the size of that of our neighbors she has a vastly greater commercial concern in the Nicaragua Canal question than the people of the United States. But, apart from that aspect of the matter altogether, there is in existence a solemn treaty between these two great nations which has a very important bearing on this canal difficulty, which has never been abrogated, and which Great Britain offered to declare null and void on terms the liberality of which astonished the world, but which one of the legislative chambers of Congress, in one of those erratic moods for which it has become noted and the object of which no fellow will ever comprehend chose to reject. The San Francisco paper says "It is true the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should have been abrogated before passing the bill, but there has been time enough to do that and it has not been done." The people of this continent, however, are not disposed to wait longer, and if abrogation cannot be secured by the usual diplomatic forms the passage of this bill will accomplish it in another way, less graceful, perhaps, but very effective. That is, if a treaty solemnly entered into and signed by the representatives of the people of the republic does not suit them all that it is necessary to do is to tear it up and declare it non-existent. The newspapers of the coast metropolis have never been remarkable for their knowledge of the intricacies of international negotiations and we should be very sorry to believe that the Chronicle speaks for any great number of the fair-minded people of the United States when it indulges in such bullying language concerning a question in which two great nations are so vitally interested.

A FLEA FOR UNITY.

In these days when we are compelled to read so much derogatory to Great Britain and all connected with the Empire in United States publications it is somewhat soothing to turn to the words of one who knows what he is talking about for consolation. Captain Mahan is well known to all the world as the author of some very valuable works on naval subjects, and his books have been accepted as classics by the British naval authorities and have had the effect of cementing the strong friendship that is known to exist between the sailors of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations and which has proved very useful in times of crises to the defenders of both countries on more than one occasion. In proof of this let us quote the words of Admiral Dewey:

"We can whip any nation in the world except England, and England is our best friend. There is but slight difference between us, and I want to say that the man who stood at my back during those trying days at Manila was an Englishman. But for his moral support and the moral courage he inspired in me with 'I don't know what would happen,' I refer to Sir Charles Seymour."

Captain Mahan was recently honored with the degree of LL.D. by the authorities of McGill University, Montreal, and on the occasion of this compliment he spoke as follows on the duties of Americans and Canadians:

He came to Canada as a foreigner, but in one thing the people of the United States and of the Dominion had a common possession; they spoke the same tongue, and the time had come when the unity of tongue was going to be one of the greatest factors in the development of the world. (Applause.) All speaking English looked forward to the day when the English-speaking race was to be the great predominating factor in the world. The dwellers on the North American continent, divided into two communities, probably held the key of the situation as regards the future of the English race. (Applause.) We fronted Europe on the one hand and the Pacific and Asia on the other. We held that central position which, whether it be in diplomacy or statesmanship, or military art, was the dominating situation. But because of that it was not necessary for us to truckle or be false in the least to our own particular nation, or yield for one moment anything that really concerned the honor or vital interest of the country. Nothing of that sort. Differences would arise between us, and they could not be helped. He was not speaking with reference to present troubles, but we must remember that we, beyond all other members of the English-speaking race, were in the highest degree responsible for seeing that the strength of that great race did not suffer in our hands. It was, therefore, a matter of pleasure to him that he had been able to speak to you on this subject.

At last the gates were opened; a man with features mild, Stopped down and raised the weeping and Unhappy child. Immortal light thrilled softly down the avenues of bliss. "Who are you, this to hallow my unquiet bed?" "Dear child, my name was Calvin—but I see things better now."

THEIR HOPELESS QUEST.
Hamilton Times.

The Boer envoys are having rather a discouraging tour. They have been coldly greeted in Europe, and the best they could do was to evoke from friends the advice that they should immediately sue for peace on any terms that peace could be obtained. The envoys are about to sail for the United States to make an appeal to President McKinley. It is a no prospect for the result of such an appeal to the responsible statesmen of the republic. Whatever the mouthy Peulan element may say, and however certain politicians may urge for its vote, the United States administration is not likely to give the representatives of Kruger much consolation. They will be respectfully heard, the way will be regretted, and there will be polite expressions of hope that it will soon be ended; and then Messrs. Fischer and Woolgar will be shown the hole in the White House wall.

A table has been prepared which shows very clearly the reasons why the Conservatives are so anxious that the Ontario gerrymander act shall not be repealed. By reason of the measure of 1882 a Conservative in that most populous province of the Dominion represent-

ed 2,545 electors in the House of Commons and a Liberal 3,615; in 1887 a Conservative represented 3,395 electors and a Liberal 4,638. This shows that in the latter year each Liberal member required 1,237 more votes to secure a seat in the House than the average Conservative. That is a specimen of the handicap the Tory members of the Senate insist the government shall appeal to the people under, and illustrates very forcibly the spirit of malignancy and fair play which animates the average Conservative, and of which we shall probably hear a great deal soon from our friend Col. Prior. The temptation must be very great to postpone the Dominion elections until the census has been taken, the Senate deprived of the only reason they could give for interfering with the franchise of the House of Commons, and a fair redistribution measure passed.

Lord Roberts seems to be making satisfactory progress, and the end of the war is undoubtedly appreciably nearer. The great interest is now centered in the relief of Mafeking and the release of its unfortunate inhabitants from the clutches of the Boer cordon. The commander-in-chief has sent Col. Baden-Powell to hold out until May 18th, so that it is extremely probable relief is near. The time is rapidly approaching when the Boers will have to endure some of the privations and suffering that have hitherto been all on the British side, and we may expect to be regaled with some extraordinary tales of British barbarity when the siege of Pretoria commences.

Montagu White, one of President Kruger's agents in the United States, stated at a meeting in New York that the entire press of the country is being controlled in the interest of the British, which has drawn from the Post-Intelligencer the pertinent remark that Mr. White is probably getting more in the shape of a subsidy than all the papers of the United States put together. The money that Oom Paul has spent on the enormous supplies of arms and ammunition aid in the payment of advocates is very suggestive of the sneering which the unfortunate Uitlanders have undergone.

The attention of President Kruger should be called to the fact that his plenipotentiaries in the United States are holding meetings on Sundays in advocacy of his cause. We are sure if he were told of that he would insist that the practice should stop. But perhaps Oom Paul is like his paid agents in one respect: He does not care by what means assistance is obtained so long as it arrives in time to secure him in the receipt of his official salary.

It is said the school children of Windsor, Ont., have sent a messenger boy to Aguinaldo with a message of sympathy for the Filipinos in their struggle for self-government against a rapacious foe. It is not likely there is anything in this story. Perhaps it is merely a stratagem to hold the mirror up to our American friends and show them how silly some of their actions really are from a disinterested point of view.

So far the candidates in the field for the Legislature somewhat outnumber the platforms that have been promulgated for them to appeal to the electors on. Every day the name of some statesman anxious to rescue the country from the present constitutional crisis is placed before the electors, and the end is a mouth away yet.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSIO.
The discussion in Boston on the Westminster Confession of Faith is being carried on with a great deal of vigor, as is evidenced by the following poem from the Boston Transcript, which, as any Calvinist will say, does not bear examination as a prose argument on the question:

An Unhappy Infant sighed out its little breath,
And wandered through the darkness along the shores of death,
Until the gates of heaven, ajar, with pearls, it gazed,
And ran to them, and clung there, and would not be denied—
Though still from earth rose mutterings:
"You cannot enter in;
Depart into Gehenna, you child of wrath and sin."

At last the gates were opened; a man with features mild,
Stopped down and raised the weeping and Unhappy child.
Immortal light thrilled softly down the avenues of bliss.

"Who are you, this to hallow my unquiet bed?"
"Dear child, my name was Calvin—but I see things better now."

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The Slater Comfort Shape



This shape is, as its name implies, designed for comfort. Has a wide sweeping curve on the outside; full, round toe, high on great toe side and tapering away to a thinness over the small toe, handsome curves and fashionable appearance. While, being one of the most popular of the Slater Shoe shapes, it is one of the latest.

In laced, button, and elastic sides; name and price stamped on the sole in a slate frame. \$4.00 and \$5.50.

"The Slater Shoe" for boys is made in this shape. Every pair Goodyear welted.

J. FULLERTON and J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.



There is no gum or rubber or anything for that will chafe your shoes. It is made of specially grown specially spun and specially woven wool.

It is better than any other skirt protector because it is made of different and better wool—it has an elastic, porous weave that dries out quickly when wet and should dust easily.

Sewed on flat—not turned over—over two rows of stitching—every dress goods shade.

Sold every where 4 cts. a yard.

Labeled thus Corticelli

WHERE WE RECRUIT FROM.

Anon.

An amusing story is going the rounds with reference to President Kruger. A grandson of that amiable old gentleman is said to have been in communication with Pretoria and received a cable: "More ships arriving; are any men left in Manchester?" Young Kruger went to Manchester, and called back: "Regret Manchester-castill fall." The second cable from Pretoria: "Still more troops arriving; what about Leeds?" "Leeds also full." A third cable, "Try Newcastle." Young Kruger went to Newcastle and there saw a list of down a shaft empty and came back with eight men. Rushing off to the telegraph station he cabled, "Stop" the war, grandpa, England is bringing up men from hell."

UNITED CANADA.
Toronto-Telegram.

Above all nations is humanity, and let Canadians differ as they may in language, in politics, or religion, the hour will never come when the heart and pocket of the English-speaking Canadian will fall to open at the first appeal from the anguished heart of the French-speaking Canadian. The Canadians of Hull and Ottawa have learned in their hour of grief that Canadian unity is not a dream and that the interest of a great Empire in all her children is no vain delusion.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The methods by which the English Intelligence Department obtains the information which is as the breath to its nostrils, the main object indeed of its existence, cannot, and naturally ought not, to be publicly made known. But it may be taken as certain that they are for the most part open and avowable in the first place any system of espionage is abhorrent to our spirit and traditions, and even if bribery and corruption were considered necessary, there are no funds easily available for the payment of secret agents, and the purchase of news and facts—underhand. The Intelligence Department has never been allowed to dip into the funds appropriated for secret service, and failing them there is no money to be had; every item of military expenditure is much too closely watched, both by antecedent estimate and subsequent audit, to leave any loophole for the appropriation of a single farthing to any purpose not distinctly and specifically stated. It may be argued that there are

A GLOOMY FUTURE

Made Bright, and Health and Vigor Restored by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Headache, backache, sleeplessness, irritability, and nervousness are the result of an exhausted condition of the body and nervous system.

No treatment was ever so efficacious in restoring health, strength, vigor and regularity as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative.

Mrs. J. M. Bradley, 100 James street, Ottawa, states: "For several years I have been gradually running down in health; I became nervous and weak, and worried greatly over my future. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I bought a box and began using it as directed. I began to improve immediately and am now restored to full health and vigor."

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food" is an excellent remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are weak, nervous or run down in health."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 75 cent a box, 20 bottles for \$10.00, sent by mail. Write to J. H. BAKER, Sole Local Agent, Toronto.

WANTED.

A lady cashier for a shoe store. Apply this evening between 8 and 9 p.m. at the Big Shoe Sale on Yates street, between Broad and Douglass streets.

RELIABLE AGENTS

can obtain employment by applying to M. T. Williams, manager Victoria News Co., 86 Yates.

WANTED—A girl

to assist at housework and take care of children. Apply 9 Queen's Avenue.

WANTED—Old copper

brass, steel, lead, scrap iron, rope, chains and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street, B. Aarons, Agent.

FOR SALE.

SMALL ROW BOAT FOR SALE. Apply 18 Erie.

HERE IS THE CHANCE

you are looking for. Three beautiful lots on Pandora street for \$1,000. Call without delay or you will miss them—Lee & Fraser, 11 Toronto Avenue.

SINGLE HARNESS AND MIKADO

PHAETON (Montreal) truck, almost new, for sale, at 248 Cook street.

FOR SALE—On easy terms

several houses on Seaway Avenue, \$2,500 to \$2,800; cottage on Seaway Avenue, \$1,200; two cottages on Oak Bay Avenue, \$700 each; \$2,000; 3 lots and four houses at Esquimalt, \$2,000; cottage of Oak Bay Avenue, \$1,200; house and lot, Victoria West, \$1,000; 1 lot near Cedar Hill Church, for \$300; valuable water frontage on the Gorge, near Point Ellice bridge, 3.00 acres for \$5,000, or open to an offer. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government St.

TO LET.

TO LET—Five roomed cottage, furnished or unfurnished, nice garden. 18 Erie street.

TO LET—A bright room

for one or two gentlemen, private family. Address A. M. B. this office.

A FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS

and large private kitchen and pantry on ground floor. Apply 120 Vancouver St.

TO LET—Small furnished cottage

\$7 per month; also 3 roomed cottage and bath, with stable and pasture, \$7 per month. Apply Lee & Fraser, Tronca Avenue.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or double

bed; modern conveniences; good dining room. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Wall, The Vernon, 60 Douglas street.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS TO LET—Single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 47 1/2 View street.

GOOD HOME

for two young ladies. Apply 14 Avalon road.

LOST OR FOUND.

STRAYED—From 14 Cadboro Bay road, fox terrier pup. Holder will oblige by returning same.

LOST—Gold nugget

pln with chain attached. Finder will please leave at Times Office.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m. B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Shortland, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.

COAL AND WOOD.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Mun, Holland & Co., Tronca, and Broad street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVED—Mrs. Horwath, ladies' and children's outfit, drygoods, etc., from 70 Douglas to 28 Broad. Some cheap bargains in sorting out.

MRS. ARNOLD, Milliner

No. 32 Second street, Work Estate.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters

Hell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 121.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLME, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CLOSING DANCE of Mrs. Dickinson's pupils will be at the A.O.U.W. hall, Friday evening, May 4th. Pupils of Mrs. Dickinson's private classes and former pupils are cordially invited. Tickets—Children, 5 for \$1.00; Ladies, 10 for \$1.00; Gentlemen (dancing), \$1.00.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Manager.

Two Nights and Sat'day Matinee

BEGINNING
Friday, May 11th
Sosman & Landis' Superb Scenic Production of the Great Play

Quo Vadis

DIRECTION CHAR. BIGGS.

The most faithful, lavish and best scenic interpretation of this thrilling story yet given to the public. Produced under the personal direction of the author, Henry S. Sosa, by Sosman & Landis. Costumes by Hag-ervin.

30—PEOPLE—30
Direct from the East. Two tons of scenery. Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c, 25c, 10c. Sale of seats begins Wednesday morning, May 3rd, at 9 o'clock, at the Victoria Book and Stationery Store.

TO THE ELECTORS

—G.—
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen—We beg respectfully to inform you that we are candidates for election in the forthcoming contest for the Local Legislature, and solicit your support. We are opposed to the present Provincial Administration, and shall take an early opportunity of expressing our views on the issues of the day.

Your obedient servants,
J. H. TURNER,
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
A. E. McPHILIPS,
RICHARD HALL.

Trent Bridge Disaster

Texts of Judgments of the Full Court as Delivered Yesterday.

The Appeal of the Union Colliery Company Against Conviction and Fine.

As reported in the Times yesterday the Full Court, consisting of Chief Justice McCall and Justices Drake, Irving and Martin, delivered judgment in Regina v. the Union Colliery Company, an appeal from the conviction and finding of the company in connection with the Trent bridge disaster. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Martin held that the conviction should stand. Justices Drake and Irving being of the opposite opinion. The conviction therefore stands. The judgments follow:

CHIEF JUSTICE MCCALL.

The question to be determined is whether the company is liable to punishment under any section of the Code, s. 933.

Section 252 provides that "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who by any unlawful act or by doing negligently or omitting to do any act which it is his duty to do causes grievous bodily injury to any other person."

The term "one" is used throughout the code as of the same meaning as "person," and therefore by s. 3, 3 corporations aggregate are within s. 252, "in relation to such acts and things as they are capable of doing and owing respectively." The company being admittedly liable in damages for injury caused by its default in not maintaining the structure in question in a sufficient condition an indictment would be against it at common law for breach of duty.

The position at common law was stated by Lord Denman, C.J., in 1846, in Reg. v. The Great North of England Railway Co., 10 Jurist, p. 755, to be undisputed, and s. 933 leaves the common law in force. Tash, p. 950.

That being so, to apply s. 252 to the company adds nothing to its criminal responsibility for what it is here charged with. Is the section applicable to "one"? The Judicial Committee in 1892, A.C. at p. 487, laid down the rule applicable to a statutory code as being that if any enactment is in itself "intelligible and free from ambiguity the law should be interpreted by interpreting the language used," and that resort ought not to be had to the pre-existing law except to give some such special ground as that the language is of "doubtful import," or "had previously acquired a technical meaning."

Lord Justice Thesiger in 1880, 5 Q. B.D. at p. 319, formulates three rules by which the determination whether the term "person" is the equivalent to "one" as used in the code includes corporations, holding they should not be included except where "first the term is expressly interpreted as including them, or, secondly, the context of the act clearly shows that they are included, or, thirdly, the object and scope of the act peremptorily require them to be included and the context does not clearly negative a construction to that effect."

In my opinion all three conditions exist in the present case. The breach of duty may have been the omission of the company alone, and even if some person connected with it is also liable, Lord Denman in the judgment referred to shows the great importance to the public for maintaining the liability of the company as well.

The cases of Reg. v. Tyler & Co. (1891) 2 Q.B.D. (C.A.), p. 588; and Reg. v. Toronto Ry. Co., 2 C. C. C. p. 471, may be usefully considered.

As s. 230 defines manslaughter to be culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and s. 218 defines homicide to be the killing of a human being by another, a corporation cannot be convicted of such an offence.

But the words "grievous bodily injury" in section 252 have no technical meaning, and in their natural sense include injuries resulting in death, and there being no conflict between this section and any other enactment relating to corporations, it would be most extraordinary if the company could escape liability merely because the consequences of its breach of duty were more serious than would have resulted from its culpable homicide.

It was argued that the heading of the group of sections in which s. 252 is found "Bodily injuries and acts and omissions causing danger to the person" implied that this section was intended to apply in case of death. But many of these sections deal with acts and omissions likely to cause death, and one at least (s. 255) expressly provides for the case of death caused by an omission, so that any limit which may be thought to be afforded in this way is not to the advantage of the company.

The distinction between headings so drawn as to be applicable grammatically to the sections following them and headings "inserted for the convenience of reference and not intended to control the interpretation of the clauses which follow" is pointed out in Union, etc., v. Melbourne, etc. (1884) 9 A.C., p.

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399, where it is in effect laid down that it lies upon the company to show that to hold s. 252 included a corporation is inconsistent with the context or subject matter merely because death has resulted.

What is the effect of death in such cases?

If a man is charged with manslaughter for death caused by breach of duty and the evidence fails as to the death, but shows grievous bodily injury, he may by section 713 be convicted under section 252, and if charged under section 252 and the evidence discloses that death has resulted and the accused is not convicted of the offence charged, the reason is that death creates a new crime.

But if the offender is a corporation the death is merely a supervening aggravation which, as it creates no new crime, cannot, it seems to me, affect the crime which already existed. If that be so then, that the death may have ensued at once does not, I think, make any difference, for the injury necessarily precedes (precedes?) the death and is not the less but the more grievous cause of such result.

As to the nature of the punishment, s. 633 expressly provides that it is to be such as is applicable to corporations, and this was well understood to be a fine. Section 934 leaves the amount of the fine to the discretion of the court.

As to the question of punishment, Lord Blackburn says in 1880, 5 A.C. at p. 489-490, "I quite agree that a corporation cannot in one sense commit a crime, a corporation cannot be imprisoned, but it is liable to be punished by a fine. And so in this case a corporation cannot commit a crime. But a corporation may be fined, and a corporation may pay damages, and therefore I must totally dissent notwithstanding what Lord Justice Bramwell said, and is reported to have said, 'I must really say that I do not feel the slightest doubt on that part of the case.'"

It was agreed that section 633 only enables a fine to be imposed if the corporation does not appear, that is, in effect it is left to the accused in any case to evade punishment by the use of the expedient of simply appearing. Such a construction is of course out of the question unless the words are incapable of a sensible meaning.

I have not been forced to the conclusion that when parliament imposed upon the courts the duty of convicting corporations guilty of offences under s. 252 and others applicable to corporations, parliament at the same time proposed to leave the courts impotent to punish except at the will of the accused themselves. I say purposely, for it is incredible that an error so serious should have remained uncorrected during all the time which has elapsed since the code was passed, though many amendments have since been made. The form of the code is perhaps not artificial, but it is, I think, sufficient at this stage in the way the case is stated. Reg. v. Weir, 3 C.C.C. p. 102.

(Signed) A. J. MCCALL, C.J.

MR. JUSTICE DRAKE.

The defendants, a corporation, are indicted for that the said company unlawfully neglected, without lawful excuse, to take reasonable precautions and to use reasonable care in maintaining the Howe truss bridge (a bridge erected by the company across the Trent river and forming part of the defendants' railway), and that on the 17th of August 1898, a locomotive engine and several cars then being run along the said tramway or railway and across the said Howe truss bridge, owing to the rotten state of the timbers thereof were precipitated into the valley of the Trent river, and that the said engine and cars were killed and injured, and that the persons on board were injured and killed.

Sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Criminal Code includes in the expression persons, owner and other corporations of the same kind, bodies corporate.

The expression here is everyone, and prima facie that includes a corporation. Section 213 indicates that everyone who works, makes or maintains anything which in the absence of precaution or care may endanger human life as under a legal duty to avoid such danger.

and as criminally responsible for the consequences of omitting, without lawful excuse, to perform such duty.

Sections 191, 192 were referred to, and it was argued that the indictment could be supported under any section in the code which had reference to the offence charged. Section 191 defines a common nuisance as an act or omission which endangers the lives or safety of the public by which the public are obstructed in the enjoyment of any common right. The public in its ordinary meaning refers to the community at large, and when applied to property or rights means rights or property common to the enjoyment of all persons. The indictment does not allege an infringement of any duty to the public at large, and I do not think this section applies to the present indictment. Then we have section 192 which says, "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment or fine who commits any common nuisance which endangers the lives, safety or health of the public." This is still limited to endangering the lives, safety or health of the public, but it proceeds, "or who causes injury to the person of any individual." Both the offences here indicated, the one of potential and the other of actual injury, must arise out of the commission of a common nuisance. Unless this is shown these sections do not apply.

Section 213 makes the neglect of reasonable precautions when there is a legal duty to take such precautions not a criminal offence but makes the person responsible criminally liable for the consequences; therefore whatever neglect of duty may have existed, that does not constitute an offence under this section, but if that neglect is followed by consequences injurious to the individual, then criminal responsibility arises. The criminal liability of corporations aggregate for breaches of duty is no new law. This liability has been frequently affirmed in the English courts. In Reg. v. The Great North of England Railway Company, 9 Q.B., 315, Lord Denman says: "Some diets occur in old cases. A corporation cannot be guilty of treason or felony, and it might be added of perjury or offences against the person; but it is liable for assault committed by its servants if authorized by them; it is also liable for libel, trespass and misfeasance." See Reg. v. The Great North of England Railway Company, 9 A. & E. 314.

The indictment charges the company with the death of persons owing to their neglect of duty. This is a charge of manslaughter, the punishment of which is a term of imprisonment for life. But a corporation cannot suffer imprisonment, therefore the punishment laid down in the Code is not applicable to such a body.

The Code by section 252 makes any person who by any unlawful act, or by doing negligently or omitting to do any act which it is his duty to do causes grievous bodily injury to any other person, liable to two years' imprisonment. This section, if the indictment had alleged grievous bodily injury alone to some individual, might have been invoked in order to make section 252, under which the fine was indicted, applicable, but the indictment as I read it is an indictment for manslaughter.

Does the term grievous bodily injury apply when death results from the neglect of duty?

I do not think that the use of the term "bodily injury" is of any greater import than "bodily harm." In every case where death ensues bodily harm or injury has been done. But the penalties are distinct, and in the case of Reg. v. Field, 17 Cox C.C. 1890, Williams, J., held that when there had been a summary conviction for assault, and the person assaulted died of the injury, a plea of indictment for manslaughter, because the death is a new fact, not a mere consequence, because in cases of manslaughter based on death resulting from culpable negligence there is no criminal offence unless death ensues and gives rise to a charge of manslaughter. On this last remark of the learned judge section 252, which I am now considering, is not in the English act, but when death ensues the offence is no longer "grievous bodily injury but culpable homicide."

The object of an indictment is to enable the defendant to know what case he has to meet. The necessary facts must be set out with certainty, but there must be a perfect indictment if all essential allegations are contained in it, and if the offence created by the statute is in substance charged. The question whether this indictment is good or bad is not before us, but it certainly does not indicate to the defendants that they are charged to plead to the death of a grievous bodily injury. They are called upon to plead to an indictment for unlawfully causing the death of certain individuals, which would be culpable homicide, and a corporation cannot be tried on such an indictment. In my opinion the question of the indictment is answered in the negative.

(Signed) M. W. TYRREWHITT DRAKE, J.
MR. JUSTICE IRVING concurred in this.

MR. JUSTICE MARTIN.

In this matter, the question reserved for the court is, will the indictment be against a corporation? The point raised as to the offence being a nuisance, sections 191 and 192, I need only add to the remarks of my brother Drake, that the lucid notes on said sections to be taken in Crankshaw, fully support the view taken as to the nuisance dealt with by said sections being in such a case a common one.

Section 213 I regard as merely laying down a principle of criminal responsibility, and liability to be indicted arises only in the event of consequences resulting which are offences against the criminal law. A careful consideration of Part XVI. of the Code, which contains section 200-217 under the heading "Duties tending to the preservation of life," seems to make this clear. Further, it is significant that in the schedule of forms of indictment under said Part forms are given to be used in connection with all the sections in the Part except the three sections of a declaratory nature, i.e., 212, 213 and 214.

The consequences for which a corporation may be made responsible by said section 213 cannot be manslaughter, or any other offence which carries with it a term of imprisonment, or any other punishment which is not applicable to a corporation.

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

THE OLD SAYING, "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND," IS NOT TRUE IN REGARD TO MAKING PROVISION FOR THE FUTURE OF YOUR LOVED ONES; AS YOU MAY BE IN GOOD HEALTH TO-DAY, BUT BEFORE TO-MORROW DAWNS YOU MAY BE COLD IN DEATH. THIS SHOULD SUGGEST TO YOU LIFE INSURANCE AND THE ADVISABILITY OF ATTENDING TO SUCH AN IMPORTANT MATTER NOW.

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case where a defendant company might not be able to gather from the indictment what statute it was charged under, because, as has been seen, there is only one section of the Code which is applicable. Nor could any question arise as to whether the offence charged was against the common law or the statute, because the language used in the evidence would be the same in either case. This indictment may be supported at common law I do not understand to be disputed. Regina v. The Great North of England Railway Co., supra, followed in The Eastern Counties Railway Co. v. Broom (1851), 6 Ex. 314; and Whitfield v. South Eastern Railway Co. (1858), E. B. & L. 114, in which last mentioned case Lord Campbell, C.J., said "an indictment may be preferred against a corporation aggregate both for commission and omission, to be followed up by fine, although not by imprisonment."

I have considered the case of Regina v. Field, 17 Cox, 325, but the circumstances therein differ so materially from the case at bar that I am unable to derive assistance from it. In view of the fact that the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, which I have had the benefit of perusing, exactly expresses my view of the case, it is unnecessary to give at greater length my reasons for answering the question in the affirmative.

(Signed) ARCHER MARTIN, J.

FOR WELL PEOPLE.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Prof. Wicheold gives pretty good advice on this subject, he says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating brain-crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets."

My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestive, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice.

I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because they use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong.

Men and women past fifty years of age need a safe digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages, at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a fifty-cent package will often do fifty dollars' worth of good.

STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

TO MY FRIENDS

HAVING BOUGHT THE
Marine Iron Works
and sold my interests in the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., I may be found at my office and works,
Pembroke Street,
between Government and Store streets, opposite Gas Works, ready to undertake Engineering, Boiler-making, etc., etc.

ANDREW GREY.
OFFICE TEL. 681. RES. TEL. 100.

REMOVED.

JOHN GOLBERT
TO 4 BROAD STREET,
OPPOSITE WHEELER BROS' CYCLERY.
Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.
Estimates given. Jobbing promptly executed.

Sealed tenders enclosed "Tenders for Debertures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 14th day of May, 1900, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to \$200,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of \$1,000 or its equivalent as aforesaid, payable in 25 years from 1st April, 1900, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid, at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in London, England; New York, Montreal or Victoria, B. C.

These debentures must state the price net of Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four per cent. from 1st April, 1900, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Point Ellice Bridge Accident Loan By-law," with principal and interest secured by a rate-on-all-ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 28th March, 1900.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received at NOON, SATURDAY, 10TH, for the erection of a brick building, being Flagstaff street, lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
Architect.

Notice of Assignment.

PURSUANT TO THE "CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT."

Notice is hereby given that James Haynes and Clement Abram Haynes, trading under the firm name and style of J. and C. A. Haynes, Grocers and Provision Merchants, of 82 Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, and Oakeside Post Office, in the Province of British Columbia, have by deed bearing date the sixth day of April, 1900, assigned all their real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to Arthur Brenchley, of 129 Bellis street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., as trustee for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said James Haynes and Clement Abram Haynes their joint debts.

The said deed was executed by the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes (the assignors) and the said Arthur Brenchley (the trustee) on the sixth day of April, 1900, and the said Trustee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes must forward and deliver to the said trustee at his office, No. 40 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., full particulars of their claims, by or before the eleventh day of May, 1900. All persons indebted to the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes are required to pay the amounts due by them to the said trustee forthwith after the said eleventh day of May, 1900, after the true and correct list of the assets of the said estate among the parties thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

And take further notice that a meeting of the said creditors will be held at 504 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April, 1900, at 3 p. m.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 7th day of April, 1900.

LANGLEY & MARTIN,
204 Government street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Trustee.

WARNING.

Laborers, mechanics and others looking for business opportunities are warned to stay away from Stanton as there is not sufficient accommodation or work for those now here.

H. H. PITTS, Mayor.

NOTICE.

Take notice that we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Victoria at the next sitting of the Board, to be held at the retail liquor license now held by us to sell wines, spirits, beer, and fermented liquor at the premises known as the Hotel Victoria, situate on the west side of Government street, between Johnson and Edwards streets, in the City of Victoria, to Edward E. Leason, of the City of Victoria, dated 8th day of March, 1900.

J. O. VOSS,
E. E. LEASON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license to sell to use and to be held by retail on the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated on Port Street, in the City of Victoria, to Wm. Clayton.

By his attorney, George Teague,
Victoria, B. C., May 7th, 1900.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of June, 1900, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirits and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Canton Saloon, situate at 112 Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets, Victoria, from myself to John Berryman, of Victoria.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1900.

By his attorney, J. P. Walls,
C. R. Lawson.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, Bratton, Wall & Company, of the corner of Fort and Government streets, Victoria, Grocers, shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of our license to sell wines and liquors in bottles and on the premises in the new brick block situated at the northwest corner of Government and Broughton streets, to which we are about to remove our store.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1900.

BRATTON, WALL & CO.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

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Speech by Salisbury

Britain is on the Road to Wipe Out the Hamlet of Majuba

The Irish Question-Ireland Can Never Hope to Obtain Practical Independence.

(Associated Press.)
London, May 9.—The annual grand habitation of the Primrose League was held in Albert Hall this afternoon.
Lord Salisbury, who presided, commented on the remarkable change which had taken place in the latter half of the century in the views of the people regarding the Empire. They had formerly repelled it as a burden, and that doctrine had been carried to such extremes by a man of splendid genius, Gladstone, that it had produced a strong reaction which started after the disaster of Majuba Hill and the death of General Gordon. The death of Gordon had been avenged. Perhaps it was too soon to say the great humiliation of Majuba Hill had been effaced or that the great wrong had been righted, but he felt they were on the road.

to accomplish that thing. Under the brilliant guidance of Lord Roberts, 200,000 soldiers, a larger army than had ever before been sent across the same expanse of sea, were now engaged in reducing to obedience to the Queen those territories which ought never to have been released and to restoring to South Africa the only chance it has of peace, development and tranquility.

The Premier referred to the difficult and intricate Irish problem. He said: "Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment for the fame of the country and for his party, attached himself to the idea of the separation of England and Ireland. There has been a long struggle, but no one can say

The Home Rule Cause presents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. It might be said that the Irish idea would be realized and that Mr. Gladstone's aspirations would be fulfilled. But I do not believe that the causes which have once been well beaten, have reappeared for any purpose in English history. Apart, however, from the fate of former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war, how a disloyal government, in spite of warnings, should accumulate munitions and thus secure a terrible advantage against the most powerful combatant. We now know better than we did ten years ago

What a Rock It Would Be if a government, disloyal in Ireland, had the power of the accumulation of forces against this country.

"Mr. Gladstone shattered his own party, so that for the moment they are erased and a powerless factor in English politics, but it must not be imagined that the effacement is likely to be permanent."

GRAND LODGE OF K. OF P.
Opened Its Eleventh Annual Session Yesterday Morning at Rossland.

(Special to the Times.)
Rossland, May 9.—Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the Domain of British Columbia was called to order at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when all the lodges were represented. On the roll call the following officers were present: G. C. W. D. Meares; G. V. C. J. W. Graham; G. P. L. Brown; G. M. A. A. N. Bunn; G. K. R. S. Emil Pender; G. I. G. J. D. Griffith; G. O. G. A. Ferguson.

The G. M. of Ex. E. P. Nathan, was unable to attend, through illness in his family.

The reports of the Grand Chancellor, G. K. R. S. and M. of Ex. were read, which show the order to be in a very prosperous condition, both numerically and financially. Some new lodges have been instituted during the year, and the outlook for the coming term is very bright, as applications for warrants are already in the hands of the proper officers. The order has made a gain the past year of some 200 members throughout the province.

Committee work was the principal business conducted yesterday. The first order for this morning was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Letters of welcome were read from prominent Pythians of Rossland, and the Grand Master, G. C. W. D. Meares, was royally entertained.

BRITISH SHIP WRECKED.
Twenty-two of the Crew Believed to Have Been Drowned.

(Associated Press.)
Melbourne, May 9.—The British ship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, Jan. 18th, for this port, was totally wrecked outside the Heads.

Five of her crew were saved, but it is believed that 22 others, including the captain, perished.

THE MACCAREES.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, May 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Mahanah, Ind., says: "The Maccares, of this city, grand commander of the Maccares of Indiana, has been advised that the Catholic church has placed the order under the ban. Mr. Maccares, it is claimed, has written a letter to the effect that all Catholics must withdraw from the society."

At yesterday's meeting of the Toronto and Kingston Presbyterian Synod several speakers condemned Sunday military parades as an interference with the observance of the day.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, May 9.—The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has received a communication from Lord Strathcona offering to send all publications of interest to Canadian trade to the Manufacturers' Association, also, assuring the association that British consuls the world over would give careful attention to communications from Canadians relating to Canadian trade.

With a view to curtailing the power of the mayor, the city council last night increased the number of aldermen on the board of control to five. Prior to this the mayor had a double vote, which gave him almost complete control of the board by obtaining the support of one alderman.

London, May 9.—The London Press has decided to give all ministers in its jurisdiction, who have reached the age of 70, a fixed annuity of \$100, payable half yearly.

Kingsville, May 9.—The heaviest storm ever witnessed here passed over the place on Monday night. Hailstones came down in sheets and riddled the leaves, buds and blossoms from the trees in the town and vicinity. Peach orchards suffered severely.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 9.—The Legislature was opened by Lieut. Governor McIntyre yesterday afternoon, but adjourned at five, owing to a dead-lock in the government and opposition on the question of the resignation of Mr. Wink.

Hamilton, May 9.—A meeting of the creditors of the defunct Stinson's bank was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night. It was reported by the chairman and secretary that the outlook for the creditors was decidedly unfavorable.

It was decided to take up subscriptions sufficient to pay the expenses of getting the opinion of the best legal talent in Canada as to whether the proprietor of the bank, Jas. Stinson, of Chicago, could be extradited to Canada and tried for criminal fraud. There is much hardship among the depositors, some of whom placed all they possessed in the defunct institution.

Montreal, May 9.—Manager Matthews of the Canadian Pacific Railway Banff Hotel, left here this morning with fifty servants for that charming summer resort.

An unusual number of mining men from British Columbia are in the city today endeavoring to find purchasers for mining shares in that province.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

(Associated Press.)

Milwaukee, Wis., May 9.—The fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers began a three-day session here today. Between 700 and 800 engineers are in attendance.

PLAGUE ON THE DECLINE.

(Associated Press.)

Sinai, May 9.—The bubonic plague is generally showing a material decline throughout India.

STRIKE RIOT.

(Associated Press.)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 9.—During a riot between strikers and workmen at the Butte mine, of the Parrish Coal Co., this morning some 20 men were badly injured, including Superintendent W. T. Smith. The strikers dispersed the workmen. The sheriff has been called out.

THE COAL TRADE.

(Associated Press.)

J. W. Harrison's coal circular says: "It is singular how the coal arrivals at this port will vary. Last week there were seventeen deliveries, sixteen from the coast and one from Australia, a total of 42,805 tons, whereas this week there have been only six deliveries, five from British Columbia, 15,900 tons, and one from Washington, 4,000 tons; total, 19,900 tons. Fuel is coming to hand in the shape of coal and oil, fully as briskly as consumers' requirements call for, and the outlook is pretty well assured for a continuation in the yards of the wholesalers later on. Any reduction from present prices may not be anticipated, as the market is entirely in the hands of the proprietors of the coast coals, notwithstanding there is a long line of vessels listed to load from Australia with a carrying capacity of 115,000 tons, but the cost of the same land here is in excess of the British Columbia product. English and Scotch coals are about excluded from this market, and we may look for only spasmodic shipments of Welsh from Swansea and Cardiff. There were rumors this week of possible labor troubles in British Columbia among the miners; fortunately a compromise was effected, and the likelihood was caused. A cessation of their output would cause very serious complications here locally. Coal freights from Australia are steady at last week's quotations."

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THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

Three notable San Francisco capitalists were in Victoria yesterday in the persons of J. T. Merrill, of the firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, one of the largest hardware houses on the continent; Geo. C. Prescott, of the Prescott Iron Works, and Chas. F. Howard, president of the Siding Valley Water Works. The three were registered at the Hotel Victoria. Since Mr. Merrill's last visit to this city a quarter of a century has elapsed, but in spite of this fact there are still some of the business men of this city who became acquainted with him on that occasion. Mr. Merrill is what might be called a self-made man, and through his magnificent energy, integrity and commercial foresight, has made himself a power in Coast mercantile affairs. The observer who strolls through the business premises of the large San Francisco firm is directly struck by its proportions, splendid arrangement to the minutest detail, and the general appearance of solidity and commercial strength. Their travellers penetrate the various centres of the American states while British Columbia is included in the itinerary of their representative, whose tour comprises the coast. The other two gentlemen are also prominent California capitalists, and arrived with Mr. Merrill by way of Seattle, yesterday morning. They left for Nanaimo yesterday, and the steamship from the Coast City this morning for Texada, to look over iron properties there. Interviewed at Nanaimo, Mr. Prescott said that he had no information to give out at present that would prove of interest to the public. It was two years since they had visited Texada, and they confided to come up and look over the situation. The only thing I have to say," he concluded, "is that we are well and hearty, and enjoying the trip."

Charles Topf and H. A. Littlejohn, two Tacoma men, have returned to that city with a story of rich sands in the vicinity of Platteau rocks, ten or twelve miles down the Coast from the Cape. They brought with them an ounce or so of black and ruby sand which they say is the proceeds of one pan of dirt taken from three places on the beach, and which shows an excellent prospect in not only fine but coarse gold. The sand was taken from the top of the beach. There is no question but such ground would pay handsomely for the working either by machinery or sluicing if there is any quantity of it. Mr. Topf and Mr. Littlejohn went to the beach in the morning for the specific purpose of looking for the merits of the alleged discovery. They say there is a large quantity of ruby sand, more of it than there is of black sand as is the case with the Nome beach. In the vicinity of the discovery all of the beach has been located by ranchers living near by, and the only possibility of securing a claim, unless new is discovered, is by making a deal with some of the owners. There is a possibility that a company will be organized to take up the project on a large scale. A panning club has been organized if sluicing is to be engaged in to any great extent. Some of the ranchers living near the beach have found nuggets as large as an ordinary pea or small bean.

Again the corridors of the Deland are lined with tourists. A number of parties from Eastern points are registered today. There is a party from Belleville, Ont., made up as follows: H. Corby and wife, Mrs. H. R. Corby, Mrs. A. M. Corby and Mr. Tannhill, Jr. Another party is made up of H. Sampson, Jr., and Mrs. A. P. Sampson, of New York; E. P. Rawle and G. and L. Rawle, of Philadelphia. Other tourists are J. B. Maney, of Athens, Pa., and J. J. Maney, of Seattle.

The Vernon hotel is being improved. The stores on the street level are being converted into a dining room, offices and library, bar, etc. In fact the Vernon is being changed from a block of "furnishings" to a first class hotel. The bar will be located on the corner of Douglas and View streets.

R. T. Reilly, of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co., the well known Winnipeg clothing store, who are represented here by G. C. Shaw, is a guest at the Deland. Other Winnipeggers accompanying him are Mr. Hargreaves and G. F. Galt, a wholesale grocer of the Manitoba capital.

W. Grundy, wife and family, of Winnipeg; C. A. Shearer, of Portland, Mich.; W. E. Brentner, of San Pedro; Wm. Gregory, D. McKinn, and C. Fulton, of San Francisco, are among the arrivals from San Francisco by the Walla Walla registered at the Dominion.

Among those who go north to-night on the Danube is C. J. Harrison, for several years past a resident of Victoria, and the best known of young men about the town. He goes to take a position in the employ of the C. D. Company on the steamer Victorian.

W. De Doy Schell, of Toronto, representing A. R. McDonald, wholesale jeweller, is a guest at the Victoria. Another Toronto commercial man registered at the Government street hotel is F. Lashbrook.

William White, manager of the C. P. R. between Fort William and Winnipeg, was a passenger to Hongkong by the Empress of China last night. He is making a vacation trip to the Orient.

Miss Barbara Keast, of this city, who is taking the full course for nurses at St. Vincent hospital, has returned to the hospital after a short stay with her parents in this city.

W. Horn, a commercial man; B. C. Alexander, and G. Morrow, of Vancouver, and F. D. Stord, of New Westminster, are among the recent arrivals at the Dominion.

Jack Hamilton, who has recently passed his first year examination of

McGill College, Montreal, is in Victoria for the summer vacation.

Wm. Brewer, the mining expert; G. C. Henton, R. S. Byrn and W. G. McKenzie were among the passengers on the Islander last night.

B. McPherson, of New York, who arrived by the steamer Walla Walla this morning, is at the Deland.

W. R. Atkins, of the provincial police, returned from the Sound by the Victorian this morning. The members of the J. B. A. A. crew are C. McNeil (stroke), W. Donaldson, W. Luing and W. Jesse (bow).

BASEBALL.
PRACTICE THIS EVENING.
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CHESTER CUP.
(Associated Press.)
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Roughside made all the running and won easily by three lengths. A length and a half separated the second and third horses. Valour, ridden by J. Reid, was fourth. Betting was 7 to 1 against Manners, and 100 to 8 against Balder.

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THE RECENT COMPETITIONS.
Although the Yale athletes were victorious over those of the University of California in the recent field competitions at Connecticut, the latter made a splendid showing, and in almost every event there was an excellent exhibition of athletic prowess. California took the 100-yard dash, Cadogan being the speedy sprinter, and his time was 10.35 seconds. Plow, of the same university, won the hammer throw with a distance of 120 feet 3 inches, which was just 11 feet 8 inches further than the throw of the Yale man, who came second. Woolsey, of California, took the high jump with 5 feet 8 7/10 inches. Hoffman, of California, coming second. The scores for all the events were: Yale, 8 1/2 points; California, 39.

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Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Ames Holden, J. H. Todd & Son, B. C. Soap Works, C. P. N. Co., C. R. King, D. H. Ross & Co., Eskine, W. & Co., P. B. Smith, G. Co., Fox, Yuen, Fletcher Bros., P. Carney, Giant Powder Co., Gam Pook Yuen, G. O. Hinton & Co., G. R. Munro & Co., H. Short & Son, Hinton Elec. Co., H. S. Fairall, J. Robertson, L. Hafer, M. R. Smith & Co., M. D. Buckler, P. McGuire & Son, R. Baker & Son, R. P. Rihet & Co., J. P. Pitts, S. Lohr, R. C. H. Co., Lee Yuen, Brackman K. M. Co., Thorpe & Co., Thos. Shaw, Thos. Earle, Wilson Bros. & Co., W. C. Marshall, Brown & McG., Central Fish Mkt., Edgett & Co., P. R. Stewart & Co., Gan Lee Yuen, Oppenheimer Bros., W. H. Malkin & Co., Wink & Hower, W. A. Clark, Samplero Bros., G. Valra, G. Daunote, J. H. Menzies, Wells Fargo & Co.

PASSENGERS.
Per steamer Vancouver from Vancouver—R. Van der, R. Schick, Miss Butler, Miss Barwick, Mrs. Barwick, P. Peterson, S. MacLure, M. Probert, J. R. Gifford, Mrs. Gifford, C. M. Cornell, Mrs. Devlin, Miss Devlin, G. Warren, J. Corrigan, Miss deCorm, Mrs. Ester, D. McNiffe, Mrs. McNiffe, G. V. Hinton, Miss Blatchford, W. M. Brewer, B. O. Alexander, G. Levering, G. Lovett, S. McKenzie, R. Wilson, W. Hara, W. Lashbrook, Mrs. Gowdy, Jas. Baker, R. S. Byrn, Mrs. Switzer, Miss Hall.

Per steamer Victorian from the Sound—C. A. Potter, J. J. Maney, J. B. Maney, I. G. Wilson, G. Levering, G. Lovett, S. McKenzie, Mrs. Roe, R. Tannhill, Miss Roe, E. P. Hall, H. Sampson Jr., A. T. Pritchard, L. J. Fielding, W. R. Atkins, N. Vansyall, F. Morris, Chas. Morse, Chas. Butler, Percy Palmer, A. R. Johnson, Wm. Kettell, Thos. Dunn, P. D. Long, Capt. Lloyd, Miss A. P. Sampson, A. Baby, H. V. Hamilton, H. E. Allen.

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Sporting News

THE OAR.
A COMING EVENT.

A J. B. A. A. four-oared crew is holding practices preparatory for a race with the Vancouver four during the Queen's Birthday celebration. The members of the J. B. A. A. crew are C. McNeil (stroke), W. Donaldson, W. Luing and W. Jesse (bow).

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W. A. WARD

Shipping and Commission Merchant
(ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.)

GENERAL AGENT

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Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.
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Birkbeck Security Investment and Saving Co. of Toronto, Ont.